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Registered No. B. 4668
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

Editor:
SYED ABDULLA BRELVI

VOL. VI NO. 36 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1947 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

Brine & Brawn

Photo: N. G. Limaye.

Dr. Taraknath Das

AMERICAN VIEW OF INDIAN FREEDOM

(See Page 3)

Short Story

Birth In Death

By Lane Stephens

I didn't get a lot of time for writing, those last few months when Noel was so ill. He always seemed to want me to be with him, and was fretful when I was out of his sight, like a child who sensed the approach of darkness and was afraid.

It was pathetic to see my husband so dependent, he who had always been so sure and self-reliant. He could not bear to stay in bed. but would sit, day after day, wan and listless before the study fire. My memory paints a picture of Noel now, wrapped in the bright Chinese dressing-gown that I had given him, its vivid patterning of scrolls and peacocks making a mocking contrast to his pale, gaunt face and shadowed eyes.

Now and then he would say wistfully, "I wish I could get out to my workshop and potter about a bit, Lallie. There's a whole lot of junk out there that I've been meaning to go through".

He seemed to worry so much about this junk of his that I offered once or twice to take the key and clear the place up for him myself, but he wouldn't hear of it.

"No. I must attend to it myself", he said. "I'll be able to do it one day soon, when I'm better".

But, of course, he never did. I watched him growing steadily weaker as the days shortened, and I knew—we both knew—that he would never see the spring.

So, as I said, I got very little opportunity for writing, but partly to keep myself from brooding, I did manage to produce one or two short stories, and to finish the novel which Noel had always jokingly alluded to as "Lallie's Masterpiece".

He had always taken a flattering interest in my writing; not like some men, who want you to give up everything but domestic interests once you are married to them. He liked me to read my work aloud to him, and sometimes he would suggest alterations and little additions that had not occurred to me. His suggestions were invariably worth following; so much so that I'd said to him once or twice, half seriously. "Why don't you try your hand at writing, Noel? I'm sure you could, if you gave your mind to it".

And he would give me a quick look, I remember, and chuckle. rumpling up his dark hair at the back as he always did when he was amused or embarrassed, and say "One genius in the family is quite enough, pigeon! Besides"—and he would add this soberly—"you wouldn't really like sharing the limelight, would you now?"

And I wouldn't know for certain whether he meant it, or just intended to tease, but in any case my protestations would be only half-hearted, because I knew, uneasily, that there was a grain of truth in what he said.

I wanted Noel to be the interested listener, the not-too-censorious critic; if he had been occupied with work of his own, he would not have had so much time for mine. That is what I felt; I can admit it now.

Shall I ever forget the day I read the last chapter of my novel to Noel? I sat on the low stool at his feet, before the fire. It was December. a few days before Christmas, and outside the french windows the lawn lay mantled in white, and the bare trees beyond the garden bent resisting before the wind. ,

How proud I was of that last chapter. I was enjoying reading it to Noel, too. He seemed much better that day, I remember, and he listened to me, as he always did, attentively and without interruptions. He sat with his head back against his cushions, and his hands, painfully transparent now, white and idle on the tapestry arms of his chair.

> "He had died, quite quietly, even as I read to him. His eyes were closed. He might have been asleep, but it seemed to me as I stood there, looking at him, that there was an expression on his face that I had never seen in life; surely a suspicion of a sneer marred the corner of his well-cut mouth"

The short winter daylight faded as I read. I was pleased with the sound of my own words, and the power of my own creations. "This", I thought to myself, "is the best thing I have ever done". And I hoped Noel would think so too.

Triumphantly I read my closing sentence by the light of the flickering fire and, casting the manuscript aside, looked up, sure of Noel's approval. I waited a long time. But there was no word forthcoming of praise or blame. He was very still Unnaturally still. . . . With a cold foreboding I got up and switched on the light. Then I went back and looked again at Noel.

He had died, quite quietly, even as I read to him. His eyes were closed. He might have been asleep, but it seemed to me as I stood there, looking at him, that there was an expression on his face that I had never seen in life; surely a suspicion of a sneer marred the corner of his well-cut mouth. . .

It was the following spring before I recovered sufficiently to think about writing again. Then I thought I would turn out all Noel's "junk" from the garden workshop and make it into a writing room. Perhaps I thought it would comfort me to work in the place where he had spent so many happy hours just pottering.

So I took Noel's keys from the bureau, and I went out across the lawn and unlocked the door of the long neglected retreat. It smelt stale and dank. Dust was thick upon the bench, thick, too, on the table that was drawn close to the rusty grate. I hadn't been there often. It was understood that it was Noel's own kingdom, and I had seldom intruded. There didn't seem any sign of the "junk" Noel had been so concerned about. The whole place was quite meticulously tidy.

I didn't notice the tin trunk just at first, not till I crossed the floor to the fireplace, and barked my shin on it. I bent down idly, and tried the lid. It was locked, but one of the keys on Noel's bunch fitted. Even then, I wasn't very curious. I don't know quite what I expected to find—tools, perhaps, or wireless parts, books, even; anything except what I actually found. In the trunk were piles and piles of manuscript handwritten in my husband's own small and beautiful script.

Wondering, I lifted out the top bundle. It was bound in stiff blue paper, and on the outside was written: "Laocoon, a novel by Noel Blythe". That was only the first. There were half a dozen others. I got them out one by one, and set them down in a pile on the floor beside me.

At the bottom of the trunk were forty or fifty short stories. I read the titles, dazedly: "The Mastodon, Beside Heaven, A Matter of Tact, The Galleon Sails"—I read that one right through, then and there, squatting by the side of the trunk on the dusty floor.

When I had finished I put it down with the others, feeling sick and shaken, as though I had stepped on to what I thought was firm earth, only to find it shifting sand. Whatever the quality of the other stories might prove to be, I knew without a shadow of doubt that the one I had read was a masterpiece. I may not be able to write good literature, but I can appreciate it when I read it. Tears pricked at my eyes and blurred my vision as I thought of my own puny efforts, of which I had been so proud, and knew them to be worthless in comparison.

"Oh, Noel!" I cried aloud. "Noel, how could you? Why didn't you tell me? Why—why?"

And I gave way to weeping then, bitterly, leaning my head again the great pile of manuscript. Presently I sat up and dried my eyes, wondering what I should do. I thought about it for days. At first I was tempted to destroy Noel's work. I told myself, only half believing, that that would have been his wish; but in the end I didn't—I couldn't. Instead, I got it typed and took it to my own publisher. As nearly as publishers ever do, he jumped at it.

The rest you know. The success of "Laocoon", in particular, was overwhelming. It sold half a million copies in record time, and is still selling today. It has been dramatized as a play, and HollyWoodized as a film. It has been translated into many languages. Last Christmas the publishers brought out a lavish presentation edition with illustrations by a well-known artist. The name of Noel Blythe is famous throughout the world; my own name, so little do I write nowadays, is all but unknown.

Early this year I was asked to write a foreword to the collected edition of my late husband's works. "We feel", wrote the publisher, "that you are the one person in the world for this particular task, understanding as you must, so intimately and thoroughly, the real character, not only of the author as such, but of the man himself".....—'John O' London's Weekly".

Double Wedding Rumoured For Mussolini Family!

By EUGENE TILLINGER

NAPLES:

It is reported—in fact almost everybody in this part of Italy is talking about it—that Donna Rachele Mussolini, 48-year-old widow of the late Dictator, and her 24-year-old daughter, Anna Maria, will both marry soon. This double marriage will be to a wealthy department-store and vine-yard owner and his son.

Here is the inside story on this romantic double:

Donna Rachele, her daughter and her youngest son, Romano, have been living in a modest villa on the small island of Ischia in the Gulf of Naples for the past 15 months. With them is Signora Mussolini's secretary, an old friend who works morning and night with the ex-Duce's widow on her memoirs.

"Benito And I"

The book will be called "Benito and I." While many offers have been received, Donna Rachele says she has not yet made any definite decision. She insists on two conditions: (1) Nothing can be changed or left out, least of all her flattering passages regarding Benito; (2) The memoirs must never appear in Italy, either in a book or newspaper.

Donna Rachele told a visitor emphatically the other day: "My compatriots have disavowed the greatest Italian of them all. They will never read his secrets. They have no right to."

But, back to the romances.

Not far from the villa where the Mussolinis live is the large estate of the Scalise family. Fifty-nine year old Vito Scalise is well known as the rich owner of many big department stores and large vineyards. As soon as the Mussolini family moved into town, a friendly relationship began between Scalise's wife and Donna Rachele. One year ago Signora Scalise became very sick. She was stricken by apoplexy. Donna Rachele carried for her sick neighbour. The patient recovered but a few months later another stroke followed. This time she died.

Signor Scalise and his four children were so bewildered that Donna Rachele made all the funeral arrangements. In accordance with an old custom in middle-class Italian families, Donna Rachele invited the Scalise family after the funeral for the so-called Mourning Dinner.

Warm Friendship

A very warm friendship developed between Signor Scalise and Donna Rachele on the one hand, and between Vincento Scalise and Anna Maria Mussolini on the other. The older Scalise tried in very way to show his gratitude to the widow of the former dictator. As a matter of fact, malevolent townspeople smilingly said that from that time on the Mussolini family did not suffer any more from the general food restrictions. Signor Scalise saw to it that the Mussolinis got whatever they wanted.

Some months ago the young folks of both families opened a private nightclub in the cellar of the Mussolini villa. They called it "Conchiglia" and it is no secret that Signor Scalise paid the bills. Star of the cabaret was 21-year-old Romano Mussolini, an excellent guitarist, he loves to switch from boogie-woogie to Schubert. He also sings Neopolitan folk songs, accompanied by his sister Anna Maria at the piano.

Definite Rumours

While Donna Rachele and Signor Scalise are seldom seen together in public, their children date quite openly. Recently they even went to Rome together. This started the very definite rumours of an engagement. It is now said that Vincento and Anna Maria will be married in the very near future.

There is no doubt that both are very much in love. While Anna Maria, a short, plump girl, limps slightly as a result of infantile paralysis, her fiance is an extremely good-looking boy. A few days ago rumours of an imminent double marriage were strengthened by the fact that Edda Ciano-Mussolini is expected back home in Ischia. Though the Mussolini family has vaguely denied these rumours, well-informed circles confirm the news. They add that both families will leave Italy after a secret ceremony and will settle in Argentine, where Vittorio Mussolini has been living for some time.

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"He's so stubborn—I keep telling him it's the wrong time of year for pruning"

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AMERICAN VIEW OF INDIAN FREEDOM

By Dr. Taraknath Das

August 15, 1947 marks not the end but the beginning of a new struggle—for a United Republic of India, says the author in this article. The many Indian revolutionaries, who have exiled themselves in America all these years are feeling stupefied over the partition of the country. The present day Indian leadership has not given due recognition to the pioneering work of the early fighters for freedom. According to Dr. Das, Indians in America still pin their faith in a united India and will continue to struggle for it.

NEW YORK, August 15.

Indians all over the world are celebrating August 15 as the day of liberation of their country from British rule. This is true in America.

Indians in all important cities and those who are residing in farms of California and other States of the Republic of the United States, Indians in Canada and other countries are celebrating the day; but this celebration among Indians, specially among the old fighters for Indian Freedom is not as an expression of joy in attainment of the goal.

One of the old fighters for Indian freedom wrote to me the other day:

"To me the day is a kind of day of mourning. It is not a day of emancipation in the true sense of the word, but it is a day of Partition of India. How can I rejoice when more than 40 years ago I fought against the Partition of Bengal. How can I rejoice when I see that the country is divided on the basis of religious particularism. I feel sad. We worked for the establishment of a Free Federated Republic of the United States of India and to-day we have a partitioned India. Thus our battle is not yet over. We shall carry on the fight till our last breath. There must be United India through the patriotic service of all those—Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and others—who regard they are children of Mother India and must serve her children irrespective of caste, creed and colour."

Lincoln's Legacy

This feeling strongly pervades among old revolutionaries of India in the United States and also among the students and businessmen who have assimilated what is known as "American Spirit and Ideal" for which the greatest of all Americans, Lincoln, stood fast and raised the banner of "Union Must Be Saved." Lincoln freed the Negro Slaves and fought for the preservation of the United States of America which has developed to be the strongest nation in the world. Lincoln knew that not only the slave-owning selfish planters of the South, the feudal barons of America, wanted to partition the United States of America to maintain their own political, social and economic position through continuance of slavery, but all the important European Imperialist Powers of the mid-sixties of the nineteenth century—Britain, France and Spain—were interested in partition of the United States of America, so that they would be able to recover their lost position in the continent of America and at the same time thwart the possibilty of the rise of a great Republic which will be the most dominant factor in world affairs.

I know for certain that majority of Indians in America—Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians—are opposed to partition of India. Although there are some selfish Indians, some of them Government of India scholars, who welcome partition, because this would ensure them better possibilities for jobs—Government jobs.

Thus I may say safely, whatever may be the attitude of Indian politicians, Indians in America, who as early as 1906 took the front rank for the fight for Indian Independence, will continue the struggle for the United Federated Republic or the United States of India. On August 15th begins a new struggle for United India.

Work Of Revolutionaries

The present generation of India and even the present day leaders of India are not fully familiar with the history of Indian Freedom; because they did not start the fight for Indian Independence. They, including Mahatma Gandhi and his principal followers, were never revolutionists in the true sense of the word. They wanted reforms and under the force of circumstances, they had to change side—from constitutional agitation, they had to take the command of the movement for Freedom which was created by the underground workers of Bengal, the Punjab, Maharashtra and other provinces.

The History of Indian Freedom Movement written by Indians does not give any special information about the revolutionary activities at home and abroad. It is the history of Congress Party that gives the partial history of Indian struggle to praise the present day Congress leaders and they even do not mention the work of those who staked their lives in the early days of Indian revolutionary movement before 1905. It sometimes amuses me to see that even Sir Valentine Chirol, in his works and the Rowlatt Commission Report and work of British authorities makes greater mention of fighters for Freedom for India than officials of the present day Congress Party.

Some of the leaders of India are afraid even to give proper recognition to the recent work Indian revolutionists of the type of the late Subhas Bose who they speak as Netaji and at the same breath try to class him as a fascist.

When a work on activities of Indian Revolutionaries abroad will be written, then the work done by Indians in America will take the place of honour. There will be place for "Free Hindusthan Movement", "The Hindusthan Gadar Party", "The Kamagata Maru Affairs", the role of Indians in America in establishing diplomatic relations with foreign powers as early if not earlier than 1915, the role of Indians in America in forming the Revolutionary Committees and the Provisional Government of the Indian Republic which was at one time headed by the late Maulavi Barkatullah who joined the Gadar Party and went to Europe and later to Kabul in special diplomatic mission.

Sacred Covenant

Yes, the work of Bhai Paramanand, the late Hardayal, the martyrdom of my friends the late Bhai Balbant Singh, Bhai Bahg Singh, Bhai Karam Singh, Babu Harman Singh (who was executed at Singapore, because he was the prime instrument in bringing about revolt in Singapore in 1916 when Singapore was captured for a week by Indian soldiers), the Indian students from America, Mr. Sarma of Madras, Mr. Pingle of Maharashtra and others as Khankoje, Gupta who are passing their lives of misery in foreign lands, are yet to be told to the Indian public. The survivors of the old revolutionary groups think of their comrades who gave their lives with the hope and faith that there will be a United Federated Republic of the United States of India. There is no doubt that their fight will be carried on as a solemn obligation of faith and sacred convenant.

Yes, there is a new type of celebration for those who believe in their Mission and its fulfilment and who think that the struggle must be carried on, by winning the masses to their cause by the new leadership who will be able to fight for the right of Mother India's children and would not follow the path of appeasement.

The American people hailed the advent of Free India with all sincerity and enthusiasm. Their spirit is to welcome Indian Freedom and at the same time they are apprehensive. The two great papers of America "The New York Times" and "The Tribune" in their leading editorials have given expression to this. "The New York Times" wrote on August 15.

India Is Free

"In a historic event equal in importance to the most momentous happenings of our crowded days, the British flag is being hauled down to-day all over India, and two hundred years of British rule over that teeming subcontinent and its ancient civilization comes to an end in a manner far more noble than it began. In place of the Union Jack, there rises the orange, white and green banner of the Indian Union and the white and green flag of Pakistan. With that ceremony the four hundred million Indian people assume among the powers of the earth their own separate and equal status, and establish for themselves new governments which to them seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. By the same token, the British Empire, which has held dominion over one-quarter of the globe and one-quarter of mankind, now enters into a process of self-liquidation which removes from it what has always been its backbones and richest prize. Yet, this dropping of an anachronistic pomp and circumstance holds out the promise of transforming an empire of unwilling subjects into a voluntary association and commonwealth of free men.

"The birth of the new India comes not without pain and violence. But this violence is taking place between the Indians themselves, not between the British and their Indian subjects. And regrettable though it is, this violence is of minor import compared with the specter of an Indian revolutionary war, which could scarcely be confined to India alone. Indeed, it is part of the greatness of the day that the transition from British rule to Indian self-government is being accomplished by mutual agreement and amid reciprocal good-will equalled in colonial history only within the British Empire itself, and outside of it only by the American grant of independence to the Philippines. In that respect it represents a triumph for both British and Indian statesmanship—for the British because it recognized the historic tide and did not attempt to beat it back, for the Indian because it accomplished its ends by compromise and the principle of non-violent resistance which carried the day at less cost than would have been possible otherwise.

Real Significance

"The technical significance of this day is that the Indian Union and Pakistan now become dominions of the British Commonwealth of Nations, "equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs," though still owing a common allegiance to the British Crown. But this condition is established only till June, 1948, at which date the British originally pledged themselves to terminate their rule. It will be in June next year, therefore, that the final pay-off of British rule will come; it is then that the Indian Governments will decide whether to hold on to the last ties that still unite them with the British for their common protection, or whether they will cut even the gossamer threads of dominion status in favour of complete independence.

"The real significance of the day, however, is that it marks the twilight of colonialism everywhere. The whole world of Kipling's imagery sinks into oblivilion, the captains and the kings that strutted across the scene of India's history depart, one hopes, never to return. Yet at its passing it is only fair to remember that with all its grandeur and its misery, colonialism, too, has performed an historic mission in bridging the cleavages between different civilizations, and that the British Raj in particular has been not without benefit to the Indian people. It left India more united and peaceful than that seething land of many races, many creeds and many invasions has ever been. And it advanced the democratic ideal of popular self-government much farther in India than other Oriental countries with their patriarchal traditions have been able to develop within themselves. Its last act of peaceful renunciation of power at the demand of the Indian people is the final proof thereof.

"Now the power and the glory, but also the responsibility, devolve upon the Indian people and their leaders. It is now up to them to demonstrate that they can at least hold what British rule has achieved, and that they know how to proceed from there to do what the British have left undone, and to develop their country to its full potentiality. The problems they face are many and complex, but there is hope that the same wise statesmanship and restraint which made this day possible will also guide them to a better future. In that hope, we welcome the new India into the family of the free nations of the world."

'Independent India'

The following is the view of "The New York Herald Tribune":

"In all the history of India this is one of the greatest days. The new Dominions of India and Pakistan today become sovereign states in the British Commonwealth, linked to Great Britain only through the British crown. They have full independence and could break their connection with London to-morrow if they so desired. They are wholly on their own. Their leaders, heirs of the ancient cultures of India, now are obligated to prove they can carry out some of the glowing promises they made conditional on independence.

"Only a glance at the news dispatches from India is needed to indicate how perplexing are the tasks faced by these leaders. Most of these tasks are connected with the fact that all India, like most of Asia, is in the midst of several revolutions—not only political but social and economic revolutions. In addition the Indians are afflicted with bitter religious controversies, related to the division of the country between the Hindu Dominion of India and the Moslem Dominion of Pakistan. The religious controversies have produced one mass murder after another in recent months and thousands of Indians have been slaughtered.

"But the religious killings, horrible as they are, do not seem to many Indians to be as grave a threat as other dangers, for the killings should stop after the division of the country has been completed and mass migrations have reduced minority populations in both Hindus and Moslem cities. To some Indian minds the prevalence of corruption in official life in India is even more distressing than murders in the name of religion, for not much can be done about murder or anything else if officials are not honest. The corruption—nothing new—has become far worse since the original announcement by the British of their firm intention to withdraw from India. It is now so serious that it is drawing comment in vigorous terms from such conservative sources as Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan, and officials of the Reserve Bank of India.

A New Era

"Scoundrels in office certainly would not do much to alleviate the present distress of the Indians, and especially that caused by their basic problem, which is the dire poverty of most of the people. Much has been heard in recent months and years about poverty in various countries of the world, but the poverty of the Indians can hardly be visualized by any one who has not seen it. Millions upon millions of Indians live on the borderline between starvation and bare survival. Even the most honest and competent government would have trouble in filling so many mouths from so little agricultural land. Food production might be increased considerably and so might imports of food but there is dire need to find acceptable measures to reduce the present high birth rate.

"The shortage of food, and of almost every necessity of life, except air, is one of the causes for the rapidly growing Left-Wing movement in India, now largely under the control of Communists. There is a possibility that India will be won by the Reds unless officials of the new dominions can counter Communist propaganda by actually filling the stomachs of hungry Indians. Such a victory by the Reds would be a calamity of great magnitude for both the Indians and the world.

Aside from these problems the officials of India and Pakistan must deal with abominable health conditions, with illiteracy, with the Hindu caste system (now beginning to break down) and with many other grave matters. The jobs they have ahead are as difficult as those of political leaders anywhere—perhaps the most difficult to be found in any country. They have vast opportunities for accomplishment but the load they carry is heavy.

"Despite the weight of the load, however, India's difficulties should not be viewed in a vein of pessimism. Most nations, including the United States, were born in the midst of tribulation. The nations which overcame their troubles, as we hope the Indians will, have been inspiration to all mankind. All men who hope for a sound and peaceful world will extend good wishes to the people of India on this day. Let us hope that India's independence will be celebrated annually for centuries to come as the beginning of a great era in Asia."

THE NEXT TEN YEARS

An Interview With Thomas Mann

A CURIOUS combination of the mystical thinker, creative writer and practical politician, Thomas Mann has already written a row of books of epic dimensions which are at once near-masterpieces and a profound commentary on twentieth century civilization.

Now at seventy-two he has just finished another mammoth novel which he has described to me as..."a study of a musician writing about the past in the present which analyses the philosophic implications of the day..."

Critics throughout the world await the publication of this novel with great interest because nothing that Thomas Mann has written so far is negligible and this new novel may mark him out as the Tolstoy of our time.

Tremendous Vitality

Here is a man of tremendous creative vitality who spent three years from the age af 22 to 25 writing his first book "Buddenbrooks" and was at once acclaimed a great writer.

Ten years went by. His name sank back into obscurity. The critics began to say that here was a prodigy who had burnt himself out in one book. His brother Heinrich Mann partly agreed with this judgment. Then came a second big novel "The Magic Mountain", to silence all the prophets and bring a fresh multitude of admirers. Once again it was a work of epic proportions which revealed Thomas Mann's curious preoccupation with death and disease. He believes that certain attainments of the human spirit and intellect are only possible through disease. Hence the creeping paralysis of Nietzsche and the epilepsy of Dostoevsky. And now to-day at seventy-two Thomas Mann has completed another massive work running to 800 pages.

A solidly-built man with grey hair and glasses, he wears a bow tie, is always immaculately dressed and looks the part of the litterateur. I spent an hour with him recently and we ranged the whole gamut of literature and philosophy. But the thinker and writer which constitute one half of Thomas Mann constantly gives way to the practical man of affairs.

America & Britain

He has always had a deep interest in the political scene and although he was extensively influenced by the works of Nietzsche and is truly Teutonic in outlook, he passionately denounced the Nazi regime, and to-day is absorbed in the new disposition of world forces. He told me...

"One of the biggest problems confronting us to-day is to determine just how far economic planning can go without too much mutilation of personal liberty, but there is something else beyond that... I believe that what we must recover fundamentally is an all pervading atmosphere of humanism with a religious tinge at its core... Practical machinery can help but a renaissance of the human spirit will only emerge from the individual and it will begin at a very deep emotional level..."

We went on to talk about America and Britain.....

"Under the New Deal when Roosevelt was alive I believe that America had a great message to give to the world, and I still believe that great things may emerge from America. But Britain now has its own special message... I have great sympathy for the aims of the Labour Government, and I think that Britain can give a new lead in world affairs...'

From America and Britain we turned to Germany...

"A centralised Germany might become a danger to the world again ...Instead, I would favour a loose federation of German states." Thomas Mann believes that the Allied failure at Yalta to arrange trading between the zones of occupation has aggravated the present situation. "But the real cure for Germany must be moral and spiritual and I see some slight sign of its beginning..."

Key To Philosophy

I next asked Thomas Mann what hopes he saw for peace in the world in the next ten years and he replied:

We simply cannot afford not to be hopeful. I continually hope that East and West will reach some point of accommodation.."

Thomas Mann has written elsewhere..

"Socialism and democracy have ceased to be alternatives. It is upon the meeting and adjusting of these two forces that the hope of the world depends—the reform and rejuvenation of western democracy and the humanisation of Eastern collectivism..."

Therein lies the key to his philosophy to-day.

In the long run he believes that a man should not be subservient to the State, subjecting his every whim to state demands, but that the state should exist in order to facilitate the unfolding of human personality.

As the state becomes more enlightened so the chances of flowering should increase, but this will involve the 'humanisation of Eastern collectivism" and a careful watch upon the inroads which any form of planning makes into private liberty.

Perhaps we are now reaching this biggest cross-road of all which brings us back to the problem of freedom under planning. It is a problem which looms larger every day and to those who say that it is idealistic to imagine that the two forces can be reconciled Thomas Mann addresses these words... "What would man be without Utopia?.. He must always aim at the unattainable in order to realise the attainable.."

By Everett Lawson

Sage Of Ayot St. Lawrence Answers

Mr. R. B. Marriott, himself a young writer, novelist and dramatic critic, asked Bernard Shaw the following questions on the position of the young writer today, and the answers are given as G. B S wrote them in his famous red ink.

1. Do you think that some form of State aid for young writers and playwrights would be a good thing?

As it was understood by Macaulay, who said the last word worth reading about it, NO. All the State can do is to organize labour in such a way that beginners can support themselves by four hours' work a day for five days a week. That will leave them leisure enough to prove their aptitude for art work. Nothing short of this is worth discussing

2. Would the employment of playwrights in a National Theatre "workshop," or the commissioning of plays by such a theatre be beneficial or not?

Employment anywhere will benefit art workers. But a National Theatre, being State subsidized, could take chances with beginners in highbrow work on which commercial theatres dare not venture. Competitive commerce is always being pressed towards dramatized police news, pornography, and long intervals for the refreshment bars.

3. Do you think that the genuine writer or playwrights will make his way, and will make his light shine, whatever the social and economical world in which he lives?

Certainly not. Tons of artistic talent have been wasted and millions of potential artists extinguished by poverty.

4. Would you yourself have written plays earlier than you did if you had not been forced to make ready money by criticism?

No. In my time publishers would not deal in plays: novels were what they wanted. I began by writing five full dress novels. It was a great adventure for Grant Richards when he began as a publisher to publish as books two volumes of plays by me. I had to make them readable by abolishing technical stage directions and substituting intelligible artistic descriptions. By that time I was forty and famous as G. B. S.

5. Are private incomes, or unearned aids of any kind, apt, like power, to corrupt the writer or dramatist?

Unearned income discourages industry in any walk of life; but art does not confer power enough politically to corrupt in Lord Acton's sense.

6. Mr. Stephen Spender has recently suggested that financially successful writers should contribute a certain percentage of their royalties over a certain amount, to a fund to assist needy young writers. Does this idea appeal to you? Would you be willing to contribute?

I already pay through the nose for all sorts of public services. I am financially successful as a playwright; but war taxation leaves me no more than enough for my keep and my engagements. There is no more to be got out of me. The rich patron is a superstition.

7. Do you consider, as some authorities do, that at present the British theatre is particularly lacking in serious, adult plays, whether amusing or otherwise? If so, is this due to the economic difficulties mentioned earlier?

I do not go to the theatre now: I am too old. But I believe that the stage is far more open to serious plays than it was when I was young. It couldn't be less.

8. Would an academy for writers, on the lines of the French Academy, be desirable in this country?

Well, there is a British Academy. There is the Academic Committee of the Royal Society of Literature. Have you never heard of them? They would be sufficient but for the contemptuous dislike and mistrust of everything metaphysical which is characteristic of our ruling plutocracy. There is much more respect for artists as such on the Continent. This is not entirely to the bad; for writers and orators and even scientists are as a class grossly reactionary in politics.

Don't Be An Ass About Aspirin!

By Royer William Riis

NEW YORK— Not long ago I went into a drugstore and asked for 100 five-grain Aspirin Tablets.

"Do you want 29-cent bottle, said the clerk, "or a 35-cent bottle, or a 49-cent bottle, or a 75-cent bottle for 69 cents?"

"Which is the best?'

The clerk smiled wearily. "No difference," he replied; "aspirin is aspirin."

To satisfy my curiosity, I went on an aspirin-buying spree. I brought dozens of 100-tablet bottles of aspirin in different states and cities. The first day I paid 69 cents, 35 cents, 39 cents. The next day I paid 39,29, and 19 cents. A week later I got a bottle for a dime. Then I picked up a bottle for six cents.

I asked the American Medical Association: "surely you can't buy the same thing for six cents under one manufacturer's label and for 69 cents under another's?"

"Oh, yes you can," answered the Ama; "and what's more, you do. Because aspirin is aspirin."

(A small minority of people get a bad reaction from aspirin and should never take it at all. Medical men have recently found that aspirin slows the clotting time of blood and may cause dangerous bleeding. If you take aspirin often, tell your physician and your dentist.)

I went to several of the big drug manufacturing companies and was shown steel drums filled with acetylsalicylic acid-the chemical name for aspirin. Some of the drums were marked "Dow"; others "Monsanto". These two manufacturers make 90 per cent of the acetylsalicylic acid consumed by American headaches.

Practically all the big drug companies simply stamp the powder into pill form. It's exactly as though two companies made 90 per cent of the nation's granulated sugar, but over 100 companies brought it from them and pressed it into lump sugar.

Which is the best aspirin? well, the people in the business agree that sugar is sugar, and aspirin is aspirin.

I learned another interesting rade secret. I visited one of the many independent firms which put up into tablets any chemical a distributor desires. They order, for example, powdered acetylsalicylic acid wholesale, pill it, package it, label it "aspirin," and charge the distributor about six cents a hundred tablets—if he buys in lots of a million tablets or more.

The advertising manager of a large manufacturer of aspirin and countless other drugs admitted sadly to me:

"We'd like ever so much to advertise our aspirin, but we con't think up a single thing to say about it."

Others try harder, with such results as "better aspirin than ours can't be made"—there is no finer aspirin"—"of all pain relivers, none can match ours"—"aspirin at its best!"—which is certainly not advertising at its best.

There are just two points to remember about aspirin:

While aspirin deadens pain, it does not cure disease, for pain is only a symptom. There' danger in supressing pain without going after its cause..

Since practically all aspirins are identical, save money by buying the cheapest.

After going about three miles the motorist who had given an old lady a lift on the country road asked: 'And where did you say you were going?"

"Well," she said, 'to tell you the truth, I was going in the opposite direction, only I didn't like to hurt your feelings when you were so kind as to offer me a ride."

*

A Army captain, after lengthy duty overseas, was greeted on the station platform by his family. First his wife hugged him then his five-year-old daughter.

"Daddy," she said, pointing to a toddler who stood watching, "I want to introduce my sister. We got her while you were away."

REFUGEES: Victims Of Freedom!

AS a result of communal disturbances that have ravaged parts of this country, millions of men, women and children have been rendered homeless and propertyless.

They have been deprived of their occupation and have no wherewithals to start their lives anew. Some of them have been stationed in various refugee camps established at various places, sponsored and financed by the Government and the public; others have been herded together in various school and college buildings, temples, mosques and Gurdwaras; still others have been left at the mercy of their friends and relatives living in safer zones.

They have suffered a lot during the last few months. They have lost their friends and relatives, near and dear ones, lands and property, work and occupation. Really, their plight is miserable. They had been law-abiding and peaceful citizens earning their honest livelihoods. Some of them had been even actively participating in India's struggle for freedom. Suddenly, their neighbours, excited by their leaders and false alarms raised by them pounced upon them.

Duty Of Government

Many were mercilessly butchered. Being in mincrity they could not face them and had to run away for their lives. Their property was looted and houses set on fire. Some of them could only be rescued by the military, which took the charge later on, combing the affected areas. The Government, responsible for maintaining law and order did not act in time to save their lives, honour and property. The times were such that at certain places the trouble actually started at the instance and with the help of police and Government officers. However, now they stand before us pleading for help and mercy. Is it not our duty to resettle them? They have to be fully provided for. Not much has been done by the Government so far to resettle or rehabilitate them. But now as we have achieved freedom, we trust that the Government will lose no time in seeing to it that millions of destitute families who have fled from their native places in the Punjab, Bihar and Bengal would be compensated and rehabilitated.

These people require special and immediate consideration. Otherwise we shall doom these displaced people to a relief status for an infinite period. Otherwise we shall doom these displaced people—men, women and children—to be outcasts and wanderers probably for the rest of their lives, carrying with them the tales of sorrow, grief and inhumane brutality inflicted on them on the eve of freedom.

Joint Efforts Necessary

The problem is before both the Dominions of India and Pakistan. A blow inflicted on the Hindus and Sikhs in a Muslim majority area also fall with equal intensity if not more, on Muslims in Hindu majority areas; and this vicious circle went on increasing and growing rapidly until the people and their leaders realized the folly of it. But it was too late; for, thousands had already lost their lives because of this communal orgy and millions had been looted and rendered homeless therefrom.

Any how the task is before both the Governments of India and Pakistan and joint efforts are needed on the part of both the Governments not only to restore law and order but also to resettle and rehabilitate them. Mere assurances on the part of leaders would not help the matters. Through press, platform and radio, mischief-mongers should be warned and stern steps should be taken to maintain law and order in order to protect the minorities. Regular peace missions should tour the affected areas to lead the people on the right path. Sincere appeals on the part of leaders and direct actions on their parts towards this end would surely restore normal life. The Gandhi-Suhrawardy move in Bengal is a noble example before us. Only in peace and harmony both the Dominions can progress and prosper.

Secondly, to resettle and rehabilitate the millions of destitute Joint Refugees' Resettlement Committees should be set up in the Punjab, Bihar and Bengal representing the two Governments to prepare a comprehensive report on the following matters:—

1. Who are the people in need of resettlement?
2. Where are they?
3. Their previous occupation, status and such other particulars about them.
4. If the property left behind by them is intact if so can it be exchanged?
5. Where they want to settle now? Taking in view climate and environments which places would suit them?
6. Provinces and states which can and are willing to absorb them. What further help and facilities can these provinces and native states provide them?
7. What is required to make their resettlement a permanent success?

Quick Action Wanted

Considering all this the committees should re ommend the steps that should be undertaken by the two Governments to resettle these people. Moreover, it should further recommend various assurances and definite guarantees to be undertaken by the two Governments to restore confidence amongst the refugees and minorities.

In fact an all round approach is to be made to this vital problem. Such a problem has never occurred in the history of India and we hope that it would never occur again. But for the present we must prove equal to the occasion and solve this problem adequately. For their convenience and guidance the committees can study the working of the U.N.R.R.A. rehabilitation work, the work of the International Refugee Organization of the United Nations and late President Roosevelt's M-Project (M standing for migration) for the rehabiliation of and resettlement of displaced persons, minorities and surplus populations of the world.

But speed is the need of the hour. Everything is to be done immediately. The Committees' reports should be completed and submitted soon to the two Governments for quick action.

However, the Joint Refugees Resettlement Committees must keep in view that no person is to be compulsorily repatriated. For, to the most of the refugees the word 'home' has lost all its charm and warm meaning. They look upon their native lands as cemeteries of everything that was once nearest and dearest to them—their families, friends and neighbours, hopes and ideals.

They shudder and cry with horror when you remind them about their homes and family ties, about their places where they had been living for generations together in peace and harmony.

Ghastly murders of men, women and children, acts of arson, rape and looting dance before them when they recall their previous lives and homes. Their shops have been burnt and in spite of assurances and guarantees they would never like to go back. It would be criminal to repatriate them compulsorily. For such persons the committees should arrange exchange of property.

No Compulsory Repatriation

Thus for such people the committees shall have to find new homes in remote lands. The cherished dream of these people is to start life anew at a place where their life, property and honour are secure, where they can pursue their customs and religion independent of outside interference. Their sentiments must be respected.

But the ultimate success of resettlement would greatly depend on adequate financial aid to provide environmental conditions to which the resettlers were accustomed. Let there be a country-wide appeal through press, platform and radio by leaders for funds. Provincial Governments and native states should also join hands with the central Governments to help and resettle the refugees. Lands and loans on easy terms should be advanced.

The province or state which is able and willing to accept refugees and displaced persons is bound to gain, both socially and economically, from such migration especially if it is organized on an appropriate scale, financed with adequate funds and prepared with preliminary vocational instructions and training. People in search of food and home would definitely work hard to regain their position and status.

Blot On Our Name

The urgency of the problem must be recognised. For the refugees and evacuees represent a blot on our culture and civilization and the blot must be erased without further delay. The people who have suffered and bled a lot during the recent few months constitute one of the most tragic groups in this land. Now they stand before us as brave men and women who are anxious to take their rightful places in the Dominions of India and Pakistan.

Moreover, the frontiers of the two Dominions intermingle with each other for thousands of miles and there are no natural barriers, such as mountains, rivers or lakes between the two. And hence, for the peace and prosperity of the two cordial and friendly relations must be maintained.

There is a vast number of Muslims in India and Hindus in Pakistan, and if these large minorities are treated as hostages instead of citizens with equal rights and enjoying due protection the prosperity of the two Dominions would surely be jeopardized therefrom.

Then again, there are certain trades and professions which are completely monopolized by one community only in a certain area and therefore the the life of that area can only be maintained if the two communities in that area live together as equal citizens.

By Vijay Sen

No problem is more tragic or pressing today than the problem of refugees. Hundreds of thousands of men, women and children have been driven away from their ancestral homes and are fleeing—they know not where. Thousands have been butchered in cold blood and all sorts of atrocities are being perpetrated with sadistic fury on those innocent victims of communalism gone rabid.

Both India and Pakistan must try their best to end the prevailing anarchy, to resettle the refugees and to render them all possible help at once. The means and ways of the rehabilitation programme are discussed in this article by the author, who has seen at first hand the terrible plight of the refugees.

EYE-BANK "RESERVES" DEPLETED

By A Correspondent

NEW YORK.

At this very moment there is a man waiting expectantly on a hospital bed in this city for someone to pull away the curtain of blindeness from his eyes. He has been waiting patiently for three weeks, but not because the operation facilities are unavailable. Doctors and nurses stand ready and willing, but the vital link in the chain of events necessary to perform a modern scientific miracle—a sound and healthy cornea—is lacking. Throughout the metropolitan area, thirty five other persons wait patiently, and hopefully in darkness.

A cornea is a tiny piece of tissue, no bigger or thicker than a dime, which curves in front of the pupil of the eye. Through it passes the light necessary for vision. When the cornea is clouded or damaged, the light cannot pass through, and blindness is the result.

No Reserves

The Eye-Bank for Sight-Restoration, Inc. was founded several years ago to help supply eyes with healthy corneas. The bank was widely acclaimed and lifted the curtain of darkness for many. But public acclaim and praise do not supply the needed corneas.

"Our publicity has been so tremendous that the public evidently believes we have more eyes than we need." Mrs. Aida de Acosta Breckenbridge, founder and executive director of the bank, said today at its office, 210 East 64 Street, here. "Actually our need is very great."

The fact is that at present the bank has no reserves. In an ordinary savings bank, a lack of funds would bring consternation to the public. Mrs. Breckenbridge hopes that news of the depleted fund of hope in her extraordinary bank will spur the kindly heart to action

Dead Eyes See Again

"Numerous Americans in the past have given support to the bank by signing forms authorizing the eye-bank to use their eyes after death." Mrs. Breckenbridge said in renewing her appeal for such bequests. "I hope that some day the public will be so conscious of the need for eyes that support of this work will become something akin to the support for blood banks."

It is estimated that of a total blind population of 250,000 in this country, some 15,000 can hope to have their sight restored through the delicate operation wherein a bad cornea is removed and a new one given, Mrs. Breckenbridge said.

"Just to-day four doctors called asking for the necessary corneas. And there is one man who has been lying on a hospital bed here for three weeks, another for ten days, and another who, after ten days, became discouraged and went home to wait our call."

Because of the crowded conditions of the hospitals corneal patients must reserve beds. This is due to the fact that as soon as a healthy cornea is obtained it must be used within a matter of hours to have a successful operation. Approximately 125 hospitals throughout the United States are affiliated with the eye-bank. Whenever these hospitals have eyes available they rush them by air and Red Cross motor corps to the eye-bank's local headquarters.

Training School

Besides storing up "miraculous" corneas, the eye-bank has two other objectives: The training of surgeons in the technique of the delicate corneal graft operation and the furtherance of research and studies in this field. Physicians have come to the eye-bank laboratories from Switzerland, China, India, the Philippines and Palestine. During the past year seven fellowships and sixteen scholarships have been given for the study of operational technique.

Another project is a survey which Mrs. Breckenbridge hopes to have blind commissions in each state make to determine exactly how many corneal cases are present. Lack of funds is holding this up, though commissions in eighteen states thus far have expressed a willingness to co-operate Mrs. Breckenbridge said.

BY JOAN FORRESTER

How An "Approved School" Is Run

Recently a well-known Director of Education arrived at an approved school with the entire staff of his Teacher's Training College and asked to see the Headmaster. "You may have heard of the new Education Act" he explained. "Well, we have come along to learn how to work it."

Does this sound like nonsense? Have the schools that cater for the juvenile delinquents, the dull, the unfortunate, those whom the ordinary schools have tried to deal with and failed, really any contribution to offer our educational system? The answer is that they have.

Miss Margaret Langley headmistress of an approved school in Warwickshire, has just said the girls from approved schools have a far better chance of successful marriage than girls outside. "They are the educated wives of the future," she declared.

Fault Of Parents

Sheer prejudice, possibly. But follow up the careers of some of those girls, whose delinquency was usually more the fault of their parents than themselves. and you will not be too sure.

During visits to approved schools I have been amazed at the all-round nature of the training they provide. At one I saw a well-acted play put on by the pupils for a local audience; it earned £ 10 for a children's charity.

At another a brain's trust was in progress attended by a well-known local preacher. The subject was "Children's Part in the Modern State" and the questions put by the alert and interested audience seemed quite up to B.B.C. standard. A third school was arranging for a social evening with the village people, which was to include games and refreshments as well as an interlude for conversation.

"You see," explained the headmistress to whom I expressed my surprise, "our job is not just to teach these children English and history and arithmetic but to turn them into citizens. To do that we must not only train their intellects but develop their moral and emotional natures as well—teach them, in fact, how to live as members of a community. Hence the varied nature of our activities"

Serious Crimes

Looking round at the eager, happy children, some busily modeling clay, some painting, some practising folk-dancing, and contrasting their activities with the rather dull routine I have witnessed in other schools, I could not but reflect that she was making a good job of it.

Some of these children had been guilty of quite serious crimes. Ten-year-old Sally, for instance, had repeatedly been caught stealing kittens including two valuable Persians. "Come and look at my rabbits," she exclaimed gleefuly. "I was never allowed to keep them at home—that's why I'm here!"

They lay snugly in their hutch on a pile of clean hay; Looking after them was the chief pride and joy and joy of Sally's life.

At a boy's school I met Ronald, a boy of fifteen, who had broken into a house and stolen £ 150. Ronald's home life had been unhappy. Money was scare, and when he came home from work in the evening his mother made him do all the household chores. Eventually the strain proved too much. Now, for the first time, he was enjoying the sense of security he had missed at home.

Children committed to approved schools are found to be lacking in one or more of three things, security, activity and more rarely, love; and it is their search for substitutes that brings them up against the law.

Many Advantages

The approved school tries to provide the real thing, and in most cases proves its success by turning a bewildered child into a happy citizen. Since these three needs are common to all children, and since they rarely get them in full measure even if the lack does not lead to delinquency, it is clear that ordinary schools may be able to learn much from their approved school neighbours.

Oddly enough, the approved schools start with many advantages. Children are with them to a maximum age of nineteen, and in some education is continued side by side with vocational training till seventeen, so the higher school-leaving age will not affect them.

Then, being boarding schools, they can keep an eye on their pupils all the time, and often learn more about them during leisure hours than at work. In this they resemble the public schools, and the two systems have a surprising number of features in common.

Recently an approved school team played football with a famous public school, and was invited to tea afterwards. As the public school filed silently into the dining hall, not escaping reprimand from the master in charge, one of the guests exclaimed: "Look! They have to do what they're told, too."

Public schoolboys are rarely sent to school especially adapted to deal with their particular type; rather do they have to conform to the ways of the school. And other children are usually restricted to schools in the neighbourhood.

Different Classifications

But when the magistrates decide that Tom or Jenny must go to an approved school they are sent to one that caters for their particular needs. In many cases children spend a period up to three months at a classifying establishment where they are closely watched by expert teachers and psychologists, and only after that is a school chosen for them.

Maybe the choice is a wrong one. Then, in the light of further experience, they are sent elsewhere. I heard of one boy who ran away from three schools in succession, and declared he would not settle anywhere. But when sent to a school where he was given a flock of goats to mind he soon forgot all about his threat.

Some schools I visited cater for a very small number of children (only one for six). These are suitable for those needing much individual care and attention. Large schools, with many communal activities, offer more scope for boys whose reaching after wider social intercourse led them to form gangs.

Voluntary Institutions

Three boy's schools specialise in nautical training. Others teach farming carpentry and metalwork. Most girl's schools go in for laundry and domestic subjects, but there is one where the pupils go out for training in commerce, salesmanship and hairdressing. Another girl's school takes only those who have won scholarships from other approved schools. The needs of the most intelligent and backward are equally catered for.

Most people think that because a school is "approved" it is run by the state. Actually of the present total of 145 (there were only 104 on 1938), 111 are under voluntary managers. They receive State grants and work in close collaboration with the Children's Branch of the Home Office, but this does not debar them from making interesting educational experiments. Many of these should prove of the utmost value in the further training of children who have been fortunate enough—though some would say unfortunate—to avoid the necessity of going to an approved school themselves.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. 65,600 serviceable Packs Parachute MKII, Hessian (packed in bales of 25), located at G.S.I.D. 30278 Agrapara Equipment, Hastings, Calcutta. *Re erve price As.* -/3/- *each.* Bids for whole quantity only.

2. 186,800 repairable Capes Cotton Porous A.G. Training, located at Central Ordnance Depot, Rampur. *Reserve price Rs.* 1/8/- *each.* Bids for minimum of 50,000.

3. 234,800 serviceable two-maund size 'A' Class B Twill Trade Bags. *Reserve price Rs.* 60/- *per* 100 *bags.* Bids for minimum of 50,000.

4. 27,500 serviceable two-maund size 'B' Class B Twill Trade Bags. *Reserve price Rs.* 60/- *per* 100 *bags.* Bids for whole quantity only.

Items 3 and 4 are located at Military Grain Depot, M/s. Owen Roberts, Limited, Lucknow.

5. 18,120 pairs unused Trousers Mazri (with black stripe), of various sizes, located at Ordnance Depot, Shahjahanpur. *Reserve price Re.* 1/- *per pair.* Bids for whole quantity only.

6. 255 cwts. serviceable Brass Rods, sizes 3/16", ¼", 5/16", 15/32", 7/16", 23/32", 1/2" and 9/16", located at Ordnance Factory, Lucknow. *Reserve price Rs.* 65/- *per cwt.* Bids for whole quantity only.

7. 310 cwts. serviceable Brass Strip Hard, 1.¾"x25 SWG, located at Harness & Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore. *Reserve price Rs.* 75/- *per cwt.* Bids for whole quantity only.

8. 248 unused Generating Sets Petrol, Electric Onan, 230 volts, 60 cycles, 3 KVA, 1800 RPM, located at Ordnance Depot, Sewri, Bombay, *Reserve price Rs.* 1,500/- *per set.* Bids for minimum of 10 sets.

9. 30 unused Heaters Water Storage Electric D.C. 30 gallons, 220/230 volts, 3000 watts, connected with Condenser, floor mounting, located at Engineer Stores Depot, Kandivlee, *Reserve price Rs.* 375/- *each.* Bids for minimum of 10.

Quantities of all items are approximate

The highest bid above the reserve unit price, received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination). Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, by September 21st, 1947, will be accepted. DO NOT SEND OFFERS BELOW RESERVE PRICE. The successful tenderer will be informed and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers returned by September 29th, 1947. Public Opening of tenders at 11 a.m. on September 22nd, 1947. Stores must be removed by October 14th, 1947. They will be sold "as is, where is"

Sealed tenders in double covers, both superscribed "WS40", may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in Reserve Imperial Bank or a Government Treasury. CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. Permits to view from Disposals Offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore and Madras.

AC 302

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

Miracle Gun For U.S. Army

(By WILLIM F. MCMENAMIN, U. P. A. STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, (U.P.A.): The soldier of America's new Airborne Army can hoist a 75 mm. cannon, balance it on his shoulder and fire it with all the accuracy of the M-rifle, army ordinance men say.

He won't feel any "kick" from the gun either. His 75 weighs only 105 pounds, compared to the 3,400 pounds of the old standard "French 75" field piece.

While this claim would make a World War I veteran snort in disbelief, ordinance experts can prove it.

This gun is the new army recoilless weapon developed late in World War II and used experimentally in the European and Pacific theaters. It has been perfected in increasingly larger calibres since the war.

This is how the recoil is abolished: instead of a solid plate of metal on the back of the gun there is a plate perforated by four large vents Those vents spoil the recoil by letting the expanding gases escape.

The cartridge case is perforated and lined with heavy paper. The shell sits in the chamber with an open space around the cartridge case.

This not only eliminates all "kick," but when the weapon is fired it actually moves foreward slightly.

The projectile can penetrate heavy tank armour inches thick.

ITALIAN PRESIDENT SIGNS PEACE TREATY

ROME, Sept. 6, (Reuter): President Enrico De Nichola today signed the instrument of ratification of the Italian Peace Treaty.

The instrument was afterwards to be signed by Count Carlo Sforza, the Italian Foreign Minister, and sent to Paris today so that Signor Pietro Quaroni, Italian Ambassador to France, might deposit it with the Allied representatives there.

SIXTY YEARS OF CHANGE IN BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 22)

of paint. Then you might notice that people were looking rather jaded and tired, and that their clothes and hats were not as spruce as before.

After the first few days, these changes would seem quite natural, and you would see more below the surface. You would notice, of course, that the rich were much poorer, and that the poor, in a way, were much better off. Not so much in expenditure, since there is little to buy, but in the new colour which has come into their lives. People of small incomes had little amusement of entertainment in the days of Victoria or King Edward VII. Today, they have their football matches, their football pools, their dog races, their cinemas, their wireless, and so on.

A MORE COLOURED AND ADVENTUROUS LIFE

Even ten years ago, the life of a young bank clerk, let us say, was far emptier than it is today. It may be that his mother, or his wife, grumbles at having to queue for bread, or being short of fuel—but they know that all this will not continue for ever. And they know that the old restrictions, by which they were hemmed in and segregated, the cold emptiness of the old life, is giving place to something more coloured, more varied and more adventurous

Of course, you would find England poorer, and more drab than it was before; the evidences of wealth are far less apparent, but the old, undue differences in income are being levelled out

You would not find that the young people look tired; you would not find that they believe that life can never be as pleasant for them as it was for their parents. You would find that they have, as never before, a sense of personal opportunity a sense that they can make and expand their lives. Yes—that is, I believe, the main change that you would notice: a feeling that, somehow, a sense of more equal opportunity is spreading across the land. And that is a good change, a welcome change.

(A B.B.C. Talk).

League Paper Says

MAHATMA HAS RISEN TO IMMORTAL GREATNESS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6 (A.P.I.): ALL CALCUTTA CITIZENS, MUSLIMS ESPECIALLY, WILL SALUTE GANDHIJI FOR HIS UNIMAGINABLY GREAT EFFORTS TO STOP THE CARNAGE IN THE CITY", SAYS "MORNING NEWS" (MUSLIM LEAGUE) IN AN EDITORIAL TO-DAY.

We have had our political differences with Gandhiji", continues the paper. "We never saw eye to eye with the policy he last year adopted in Noakhali at a time when Bihar was burning. We had said that attitude was liable to be interpreted by people to mean his solicitude for Hindus only and his lack of sympathy for Muslims.

But in Calcutta at any rate, Gandhiji rose to heights of immortal greatness. He demonstrated here that he was as much concerned with the welfare of Muslims as of Hindus: that his heart beats equally in the matter of the sufferings of Muslims as of Hindus.

Calcutta's Muslims, who constitute a minority of 23 per cent of the city's population, will ever remain indebted to this great humanitarian for the personal interest he took in their welfare and safety. He was ready to die so that they may live peacefully in the city. Calcutta must now prove worthy of Gandhiji."

Nazimuddin Prays For Good Relationship

DACCA, Sept. 5 (API).—Informed by the Associated Press today morning that Mahatma Gandhi had broken his fast, Khwaja Nazimuddin, Premier of East Bengal, said: "I am very glad to hear that Mr. Gandhi has broken his fast. His heroic effort has certainly brought about peace in Calcutta in the shortest possible time. I earnestly hope and pray that good relationship and harmony will be completely restored and that the people of East Bengal will continue to set an example to the rest of India by maintaining cordial relationship which is in evidence at the present time.

The first essential thing for a new Government is to be free from any disorder in the State. The Pakistan Government can only be a success if the people will scrupulously observe this principle. I am thankful to God that I find amongst the masses consciousness of the fact that for the sake of Pakistan they must sacrifice and subordinate all personal considerations."

Krishna Menon Meets Journalists

LONDON, Sept. 5 (Reuter). British, empire and foreign journalists in London were officially introduced to Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, High Commissioner for India in London, at a reception tonight given by the Indian Journalists' Association of Great Britain.

The function was to have been a joint India-Pakistan affair, but Mr. Habib Rahimtoola, the Pakistan High-Commissioner, was unable to return in time from the Food and Agriculture Organisation, conference at Geneva. In a letter he hoped that soon after his return to London, another opportunity would be presented, at which he could meet the journalists.

Mr. Menon spent several hours talking to the guests, who included in addition to journalists, and prominent members of the Indian and Pakisan colonies in London

"Preserve Peace And Save Kashmir"

Ghulam Mohammed Addresses National Conference Workers

SRINAGAR, Sept. 5. (A.P.I.): Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammed, Acting President of the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference, addressing a meeting at Khanka Mohalla to-day said that the first and foremost duty of the people of Kashmir was to preserve peace and save the state from disturbances.

"The immediate task before all of us" he added "is to be united and work for our freedom India is now free. We will also be free very soon. We must all carry out the order of our leader, Sheikh Abdulla, who, I hope, will be in our midst soon."

Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammed, who arrived here from Delhi to-day after a lapse of 15 months, was taken in a procession from Srinagar to Khanka Mohalla where he saluted the National Conference flag.

Later he visited the headquarters of the National Conference and addressed the National Conference workers and others who had gathered there.

Portugal Dispatches Troops To Goa

MARMUGOA, (Goa) Sept. 6 Over 500 Portuguese troops, mostly African Negroes from Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa, have arrived in Goa by the s. s. "Colonial."

They are presently occupying governmental buildings, police stations and other key centres of Goa to check any uprisings arising out of nationalist aspirations of the Goans.

It is reliably learnt here that these troops have been diverted at the instance of Captain Antonio Duarte, Portuguese Minister of Colonies, who, it may be recalled, three months ago declare "that the Portuguese Government will not surrender the Portuguese possessions in India 'without shedding rivers of blood'."

HOMES MADE SAFER WITH NEW INSECTICIDES

Thousands of lives will be lost this year due to malaria, dysentery and other diseases spread by flies and mosquitoes. Fortunately, modern science has developed insecticides such as DDT and pyrethrum which protect the home against the insect menace.

The discovery of DDT has brought about a great change from the earlier method of killing insects through the constant use of sprays and powders. One of the most efficient methods of using DDT is to spray a 5% DDT oil solution on walls, ceilings and other surfaces where insects crawl. After DDT is sprayed the oil evaporates, leaving a deadly film of DDT on the surface. When insects touch this film they become gradually paralyzed and eventually die. The killing power of DDT persists for weeks and even months after spraying. DDT, though deadly and long-lasting in effect, is slow in its action.

On the other hand, pyrethrum is unsurpassed for clearing rooms of insects quickly. Pyrethrum is obtained from a daisy-like plant that grows in Kenya, British East Africa. Unlike DDT, pyrethrum sprays result in rapid knock-down. Insects passing through a pyrethrum spray become immediately paralyzed, drop to the ground and soon die. Through skillful blending of synthetic compounds with pyrethrum, knock-down insecticides are now available which are far superior to pre-war types of pyrethrum sprays.

Pyrethrum kills annoying insects quickly while DDT retains its killing power for a long time. The use of both insecticides gives the household complete protection against the dangers and discomforts of insects

A Deadly Combination— Kills All Insects

To be sure you get **FLIT SURFACE SPRAY**, ask for the green tin with the marching soldiers. When you buy **FLIT**, look for the soldier on the yellow tin.

For long-lasting protection, *use* **FLIT** *Surface Spray*

For quick killing power, rely on **FLIT**

Ramadier Govt. To Remain In Office

But French Workers Demand Premier's Resignation

PARIS, September 5. (Reuter): France's Coalition Government agreed tonight to remain in office after Socialist Premier Paul Ramadier had unofficially offered his resignation in view of a narrowly won vote of confidence given him in the National Assembly this morning.

While French President M. Vincent Auriol was persuading the Premier to remain in office crowds of banner flaunting Paris workers marched through the streets of the capital shouting "Resign Ramadier" Extra police were posted behind barricades at most Government buildings — particularly Ramadier's Headquarters at the Hotel Matignon— as workers and housewives staged a mass demonstration against the bread shortage and rising prices

M. Ramadier had at first inclined to consider his position as untenable after the vote—292 for him and 234 against—and the cabinet's future remained in doubt until the Cabinet meeting tonight.

20 Killed In Train-Lorry Collision

AGRA, Sept. 5 (API).—About 20 persons are reported to have been killed and an equal number seriously injured when a passenger lorry collided with a goods train near Mathura on Wednesday night.

Agreement On Austrian Treaty Unlikely

Both American And British Delegates Foresee Break

VIENNA, September 5. (Reuter): A British delegate foresaw tonight a "very real" possibility of a break in the Allied Commission on the Austrian treaty despite efforts to reach agreement.

An American spokesman also indicated that in the United States view it was most unlikely that agreement would be reached on the terms of the treaty.

These statements came only a few days after the chief British delegate Sir George Rendel had accused the Soviet of not taking a single step to try to meet the views of other delegates. He described a statement read by the Soviet delegate after his return from Moscow as "negative."

Last month it was announced in Washington that the United States representative, Mr. Joseph Dodge, had been recalled for consultations because of "the general failure of the Soviet Union to collaborate."

The task of the four-power Commission, Britain, the United States, France and Russia, is to consider, for the Big Four Foreign Ministers outstanding questions on the treaty restoring Austrian independence.

SKYWAY FOR PRIVATE PILOTS

WASHINGTON, (U.P.A.): A transcontinental skyway to be used by private pilots was proposed recently by the Washington Board of Trade and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

In a joint announcement, the two organizations said the Civil Aeronautics Administration would be asked to designate a Los Angeles-Washington route for private flier as soon as a survey flight is completed.

"We believe that a "marked highway of the air" for cross-country flying by personal pilots will be useful in the development of widespread of private planes as marking the highways was in the development of the automobile." C. S. Beesmyer, president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce said.

The groups suggested an eastern route, via Arizona and Texas, with a branch north through Oklahoma, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania and an alternate by way of the southern states and north over the east coast, via Atlanta. Towns and cities within 40 miles of the route would set up markers with the name of cities and directions.

Red Shirts Condemn Khan Ministry's Dismissal

REITERATE DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENT STATE OF PATHANS

PESHAWAR, Sept. 6. (U.P.I.): A reaffirmation of its faith in the ideal of 'Pathanistan and strong condemnation of "the unconstitutional and autocratic action of the Governor General of Pakistan" in dismissing the Khan Saheb Ministry were made by resolutions which the Conference of Provincial Congress Parliamentary Party, Salme Pakhtoons Tribal Agencies unanimously passed during its two-day session on September 3 and 4 last at the Training Centre of the Red Shirts, Sardaryab.

The main resolution says: "This meeting of the Provincial Jirgah of the Parliamentary Party, Salme Pakhtoon, Jamat-Ulema, Salars of the Khudai Khidmatgars and representatives of the Tribal Agencies reiterates its faith in the establishment of Pathanistan—a State which will comprise of the present six settled districts of the North West Frontier Province and all other such continuous areas inhabited by Pathans which may wish to join it of their own free will. This State is willing to concede Defence, External Affairs and Communications to the Dominion of Pakistan by negotiations."

By another resolution the Conference strongly condemned the "unconstitutional and autocratic action of the Governor General of Pakistan in dismissing Dr. Khan Saheb's Ministry and installing a Ministry which does not command the majority of the Provincial Legislative Assembly by amendments of Sub-Section 5 under Section 51 of the Government of India Act, 1935 for the purpose."

"The interference", the resolution added, "in the provincial sphere is contrary to the declarations made by him (Governor General of Pakistan) from time to time."

The Conference also condemned what it called "the corrupt imperialist methods" which were practised for demoralising the Tribesmen and are being pursued by the Pakistan Dominion.

This meeting was further of the view that the "importation of British Officers in the administration of the Province and the Tribal Agencies means the perpetuation of the flag of the Khudai Khidmatgar Organisation will be plain red and the proportion of its length to breadth will be two to one.

The Conference viewed with horror the outrages which were being committed on the minority communities in the East and West Punjab and sympathised with the victims of the communal frenzy. It appealed to the Frontier Pathans to help the sufferers.

By another resolution the meeting offered its deep homage to the brave Pathans of Baluchistan who recently lost their lives and offered sincere sympathies to their near relation.

U. P. REWARDS THOSE WHO FOUGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE

Decides To Grant Suitable Pension In Recognition Of Sacrifices

LUCKNOW, Sept. 5. (A.P.I.): The U. P. Congress Ministry has decided to grant suitable pensions, not ordinarily exceeding rupees 50, it is learnt, in recognition of the sacrifices of those persons "who have been permanently disabled or those who devoted the best part of their life to national service and struggle for 'independence and have now become old and infirm".

In suitable cases lump sum grants, instead of pensions, would be given to enable such persons to start home-industries.

It is also proposed to grant pensions for life to their widows and minor children.

The Ministry has decided to grant exemption in age limits upto four years to such political workers if they are otherwise qualified for appointment to posts for which they may apply.

Participation in national work would be considered an extra qualification for Government service. Equal preference will be given to candidates who have made sacrifices or suffered for the country's independence.

Land will also be given to such persons for cultivation in Government estates in the districts of Nainital and Mirzapur.

Special examinations will be held for students who because of their imprisonment or detention for participation in 1942 movement were prevented from appearing at the High School or Intermediate examination. The universities in U.P. will also be asked to grant concessions similar to those which were granted to students who joined the Army.

BEVIN PLANS INTERIM AID TO EUROPE WITHOUT TAXING U. S.

Implication Of Demand For Circulation Of Fort Knox Gold

LONDON, Sept. 6. (Reuter): Mr. Earnest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, was probably aiming at an interim source of aid for Europe without involving any burden of taxation on the American public when he suggested on Wednesday that the Fort Knox gold should be circulated to European countries to finance immediate essential dollar purchases, cables Sylvain Mangeot, Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

Mr. Bevin's suggestion has been condemned in America on the ground that the gold would find its way back to Fort Knox almost at once and would bring no permanent relief to the situation consequently. Mr. Bevin has been charged with "economic immaturity' in advancing the suggestion publicly.

The theory underlying Mr. Bevin's suggestion, it is believed here, is that by putting into circulation gold that is lying idle and which by the nature of things is certain to return to the vaults at Fort Knox without delay, America would be providing an interim source of aid to Europe of the kind whose necessity United States acting Secretary of State, Mr Robert Lovett, recognized when he stated last Wednesday that Europe could not wait for routine delays involved in Congressional action on the report of the 16 nations taking part in the Marshall Plan conference in Paris.

In violently hostile reception America has given to the proposal—which Mr. Bevin pointed out was his own and not the Government's—would appear to rule it out as practical impossibility on purely political grounds.

The fact remains that the United States administration is faced with the double task of finding the means to help Europe in a hurry in some way which will be acceptable to American public opinion and to Congress and will not prejudice the long-term chances of the Marshall Plan.

MOVE TO CHECK LARGE-SCALE THEFTS IN BURMA

RANGOON, Sept. 5 (Reuter). The A.F.P.F.L. today issued a directive to the people of Burma appealing to them to assist the Government's campaign for suppressing large-scale thefts of public property belonging to the Civil Supplies Department.

The directive said, "those who steal public property are public enemies and bloodsuckers of Burma's poverty-stricken masses. It is the duty of every body to help to round-up these thieves."

The Government recently appointed a "Civil Supplies Theft Prevention Committee."

OUTSTANDING FRENCH ARTIST DIES

SANTA MONICA (California), Sept. 5 (UPA). Tino Costa, 55, an artist who came to America from Paris 18 years ago, died suddenly today of a heart attack.

He painted such notables as King Christian, King Constantine, Presidents Franklin Roosevelt and Herbert Hoover and General MacArthur.

"U. S. Congress Not Going To Write Blank Cheques"

Vandenberg On American Aid To Europe

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, (Reuter): Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and leading Republican foreign affairs authority, in a comment tonight on United States moves to speed aid for Europe said 'Congress is not going to write any blank cheques.

"It is up to the President alone to call for a special session of Congress to discuss aid to Europe and to justify his call by producing facts."

Senator Vandenberg tentatively set October 15 as the earliest possible date when his own committee could start discussions. Many of its members are now abroad and will not return until then.

Asian Regional Conference

India's Endeavours Bear Fruit

NEW DELHI.

The Asian Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation will meet in New Delhi between October 27 and November 8, 1947. This marks the fruition of India's long endeavour to see that the special social and economic problems of Asian countries are adequately considered in their proper background by the I.L.O. Incidentally, it will be the first international conference to be held in India after her attainment of independence and the first of its kind on the soil of Asia.

Problems of social security occupy the first place on the agenda of the Asian Regional Conference. It is expected that proposals suitable to the promotion of social security of the vast populations of Asian countries which are industrially not so well developed as Europe or America, will be examined and discussed. Labour policy in general, the enforcement of labour measures, a programme of action over a period of years to enforce social standards embodied in the Conventions and Recommendations of the I.L.O. which have not yet been ratified or accepted by the countries concerned and the general economic background of social policy including problems of industrialisation, are other subjects on the agenda. In addition, the Conference will consider the Director-General's Report which will deal 'inter alia' with the question of the co-ordination of regional activities with those of the I.L.O.

Besides India, the host country, Pakistan, China, Thailand and the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand will participate as Member States of the I.L.O. while Burma, Ceylon, Malaya, Indo-China, Indonesia and Afghanistan will also be represented. As Metropolitan countries the U.K., France and Netherlands will take part in the Conference. Nepal and the U.S.A. will each send an observer. The participating countries will each send a delegation consisting of two Government delegates one workers' representative and one employers' representative and a number of Advisers to each group and observers. It is estimated that about 400 persons will assemble in New Delhi in this connection. About Rs. 2,50,000 representing half the estimated expenses of the Conference, will be borne by India as the host country.

PROPOSAL URGED SINCE 1936

About 17 years ago, at a meeting of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. in 1930, Mr. N. M. Joshi, the workers' representative from India, first made the proposal that the I.L.O. should convene a Regional Conference for Asia. On various other occasions since then, this suggestion was emphasised and in 1941 India put forward a formal proposal to that effect through her representative. It was supported again by the High Commissioner for India who led the Indian Delegation in the Philadelphia Conference, 1944. Next year, in the Paris Conference, he asked on behalf of India that the First Regional Conference should be held in this country sometime after November, 1946. A formal invitation was also sent on November 6, 1945 to the 97th session of the Governing Body. With the agreement of the Governing Body, the Preparatory Conference was fixed for January 1947 but on account of the country's pre-occupation with constitutional problems it was ultimately postponed to October this year.

MAHATMA LEAVES FOR DELHI TODAY

Bombay Plans For Refugees

P. W. D. To Find Employment For Skilled & Unskilled Men

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Prime Minister of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher had a conference this morning at the Secretariat with General Richardson, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay and the Refugee Officer. The Home Minister, the Public Works Minister and the Minister for Labour and Housing were also present.

It is understood that the various problems concerning the accommodation of refugees at different places were discussed. It was decided that the camps at Mulund and Chembur would be used as transit camps. More camps are proposed to be opened as and when necessary at such places as Marol, Visapur, etc.

It is likely that the Public Works Department would endeavour to find both skilled and unskilled work for such of the refugees as can be suitably employed.

1,000 REFUGEES TO ARRIVE IN CITY

BOMBAY, Sept. 6 (API): Two ships of the Scindia Steamship Company sailed to-day for Karachi from where they will bring to Bombay over 1,000 refugees sometime next week.

Another ship of the same Company which is now at Karachi is expected to bring about 400 refugees to Port Okha in Kathiawar.

All the ships of the Company which are engaged in coastal service between Bombay and Cochin are being diverted to Karachi for similar work.

ARRESTS & FIRING IN HYDERABAD STATE

Sequel To Hoisting Of Indian Union Flag

BEZWADA, Sept. 6 (A.P.I.): More arrests, convictions and removal of Indian Union Flags by State police are reported in today's News Bulletin issued by the Bezwada Zonal Headquarters of the Hyderabad Andhra Provincial Congress Committee.

The bulletin says that 15 persons were arrested immediately on their arrival at Warangal from Bezwada yesterday on a charge of possessing proscribed literature.

After giving details of Flag Day celebrations in several villages in Warangal district the Bulletin adds that several arrests were made in these places for hoisting the Indian Union Flag and distributing proscribed State Congress pamphlets. Removal of flags by the police at villages in Kammanmeth taluq is also reported.

At Narayanpet and Suryapet seven persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonments for defying the ban on public meetings on August 7 and 15.

According to the Bulletin one man died and many others received serious injuries in the police firing on September 3 at Mallaram in Huzurabad taluq, while people were trying to prevent their leaders being arrested.

STOP PRESS

FRENCH PLANS FOR MORE INDIAN COTTON IMPORTS

PARIS, Sept. 6 (Reuter): France, who has already increased her cotton purchases from India to compensate for reduced United States supplies, is studying the possibility of extending sterling credits to the Government "Cotton Import Agency" for still bigger quantities from India, an Agency spokesman said here to-day.

JEWISH IMMIGRANTS THREATEN HUNGER STRIKE

ABOARD THE 'OCEAN VIGOUR', ELBE ESTURY, Sept. 6 (Reuter):—About 1,500 Jewish illegal immigrants aboard this British transport to-night informed the British escort troops that they intend to go on hunger strike to-morrow as a protest against their being taken to Hamburg.

Plan For An Early Visit To Punjab

CALCUTTA'S HOMAGE AT FAREWELL MEETING

Gandhiji Threatens Fast Unto Death If Peace Is Broken

CALCUTTA, September 6, (A. P. I.): Mahatma Gandhi will leave for Delhi tomorrow by the Delhi Express. From there he will proceed to the Punjab as early as possible.

CALCUTTA BIDS FAREWELL

Calcutta bade farewell to Mahatma Gandhi this evening, at a largely-attended public meeting held on the maidan facing Chowringhee.

There was rain before the meeting, but inspite of this a Large audience was present

MAYOR'S HOMAGE

The Acting Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Gough-Govia, addressing Mahatmaji, said that his great mission of peace had been crowned with success. He added: "We known you as a great patriot, as one who always stood up for the depressed and the down-trodden, as a politician who with all his astuteness never compromised with evil or dishonour. Yet, transcending all, today you stand before us, the first servant of humanity. We of this generation are fortunate that you are born amongst us. Generations to come will cherish you and your example not only in this land, but in the whole world."

"ONLY ALTERNATIVE"

Mahatma Gandhi in his address after prayers told the people that if the peace in Calcutta was "unfortunately" broken there would be no alternative for him but to fast unto death. He added that he would not like a child's play with them and each time say he was going to break his fast if they resumed sanity.

Mahatma Gandhi said that he made the solemn declaration for Bihar, then for Noakhali and now for Calcutta. As his life was made he had no other alternative. If God willed it that he should still do some service, he (God) would bless all with wisdom to do the right thing in the matter.

Mahatma Gandhi asked the gathering to consider the consequence of Calcutta remaining peaceful as it was that day. He thought it would mean the automatic sanity of all Bengal, East and West. — It would mean the same for Bihar and consequently the Punjab where God was sending him and if the Punjab came to sense, the rest of India was bound to follow.

"So may God help them all", Manatma Gandhi wished.

Prohibitory Order On Shroffs' Bank

Govt. Of India Move "In Interests Of Depositors"

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6 (API): The Government of India have issued an order prohibiting Shroffs' Bank of India Ltd., from receiving fresh deposits from Monday, September 8, as the Government of India are satisfied that the affairs of the bank are being conducted "to the detriment of the interests of its depositors."

The Government of India, says a press note, some time ago directed the Reserve Bank of India to conduct an inspection of Shroffs' Bank of India Ltd., under the provisions of the Banking Companies (Inspection) Ordinance, 1946. Having received and considered the inspection report of the Reserve Bank of India, and the explanation of Shroffs' Bank of India, Ltd., the Government of India are satisfied that the affairs of Shroffs' Bank of India Ltd., are being conducted to the detriment of the interests of its depositors.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section five (1), (A) of the Banking Companies (Inspection) Ordinance 1947, the Government of India have accordingly issued an order prohibiting Shroffs' Bank of India Ltd., from receiving fresh deposits with effect from Monday, September 8, 1947.

RED PORTS IN CHINA BOMBED

Prelude To Large-Scale Govt. Offensive

NANKING, Sept. 6 (Reuter): Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's Chinese Government planes to-day bombed and strafed the Eastern Shantung seaports of Weihe Wai, Chefoo and Lungkow, main Communist supply ports for the Shantung theatre, according to dispatches reaching here to-day.

The bombings were interpreted as the prelude to a large-scale Government offensive in the area, expected to open with sea-borne landings at Chefoo.

Government troops claimed the recapture of Macheng and Huangan, East of Hankow, which the Communists captured in a drive on the industrial centres of Hupeh Province.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

Previous closing	31.66
Today's opening	31.57
Difference	—9
Today's closing	31.31
Difference	—35

LATEST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Sept. 6.

Cotton Sept.	Rs. 425-8
Cotton Jarila Jan.	Rs. 458-0
Silver Shravan	Rs. 165-12
Gold Forward	Rs. 110-2

Wild Run On Banks In Pakistan Centres

10 Million Transferred To Indian Union: Sequel To Freeze Ordinance By West Punjab

KARACHI, Sept. 6. (U.P.A.): A wild run on banks was touched off here and in other centres of the Pakistan Dominion toda following the announcement of a West Punjab Ordinance freezing bank assets.

DEPOSITORS MOB BANKS

Thousands of non-Moslem depositors, fearing similar decrees in other parts of Pakistan, mobbed local banks early this morning and by the time doors had opened long lines had formed down the streets. Clerks were snowed under by the rush and when the banks closed at 1 p.m.—this being Saturday—many hysterical customers had not been able to withdraw their money.

TRANSFERS TO INDIAN UNION

It was estimated that so far 10,000,000 rupees had been transferred from Pakistan banks to others in the Indian Union. In addition to cash large quantities of gold, silver and other valuables were being sent to Bombay and New Delhi by air freight.

With local banks closed until September 10 because of the holidays many non-Moslems are jittery with regard to their money.

DOMINION GOVT. TAKES UP MATTER WITH PAKISTAN GOVT.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6 (API): Questioned with regard to the Ordinance repotred to have been issued by the West Punjab Government which among other things, lays down that Banks shall not remove their assets including fixed and demand deposits, without the written permission of the Government, a responsible source in the Ministry of Finance said today that no official information has been received by the Government of India regarding the promulgation of such an Ordinance.

NO LEGAL AUTHORITY

It is stated that the West Punjab Government in any case have no legal authority to issue such an Ordinance affecting banks, and that the purport of the Ordinance is also not very clear from the brief message appearing in papers.

It is, however, suggested that the Ordinance seems to be a complete violation of the agreements and understandings reached between the two Dominions in regard to monetary arrangements. For example, the provision in the Pakistan monetary system and Reserve Bank order, under which the Reserve Bank is required to provide any person who makes a demand in that behalf with remittance at par between its offices in Pakistan and such Office or Offices in India.

It is understood that the matter has been taken up officially with the Pakistan Government, and it is possible that if a satisfactory reply is not possible that if a satisfactory reply is not received immediately the Government of India may consider taking counter-measures.

AN ENABLING MEASURE, SAYS PAKISTAN GOVT.

KARACHI, Sept. 6 (A.P.I.): A press communique issued by the Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan, this evening states:—

"The report which appeared in several newspapers this morning to the effect that the transfer out of Western Punjab by banks of their assets including time and demand deposits has been prohibited except with the written permission of the Government of Western Punjab, was incorrect. The Ordinance referred to merely enabled Government to pass orders to this effect, but so far no orders have been passed to enforce this provision.

"In any case the action that could be taken under the Ordinance is not, as has been represented, to freeze the assets and deposits. Depositors would be able to withdraw their deposits and take or transfer them anywhere inside or outside Western Punjab. The Bank itself could not remove its assets outside the West Punjab. Restrictions would only be enforced if it were in fact necessary to safeguard the interests of depositors.

"However, as has already been mentioned above, no order has been passed by the Government of West Punjab to enforce such a restriction and the Government of Pakistan wish to make it known as widely as possible that they have no intention whatsoever of restricting the free flow of currency between Pakistan and India and vice versa.

I. N. A. Demands Recognition

21 Points Memorandum Submitted To Pt. Nehru

ALLAHABAD (By Mail).

U. N. Mazumdar, Capt. I.N.A. has addressed the following memorandum to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in connection with I.N.A. reorganisation:—

It was expected that the Congress High Command having taken up the cause of the I.N.A. would translate their pious wishes into action and place it on its rightful and legitimate position by recognising it as an Independent I.N.A. Unit in the same structure as it was constituted at Singapore, as a token of its heroic effort to turn out the Britishers from India and to achieve Independence for its mother Country for which it had pledged before its beloved Netaji.

During the dark and gloomy days of Congress when it had no definite programme it took up the cause of the I.N.A. raised large sums of money for the defence and maintaining of the I.N.A. personnel, infact it made I.N.A. the idol of the people. But what is the fate of the I.N.A. today. The Congress, it appears, has forgotten it completely. It has receded to limbo of oblivion. It has now become a memory and a legend. Its heroic sacrifices, the untold sufferings and privations have all been forgotten. It is true that public memory is always short but it cannot be so short as this.

The country's debt to I.N.A. can never be repaid adequately. But, I am sorry to say, that the country is not doing its duty towards this wonderful organisation brought into existence by the genius of that Superman of India, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. The men of the I.N.A. are now knocking from door to door in desperate attempt to eke out a meagre existence. It claims that India has a duty towards it and it is determined to exact its rightful and proper dues from the present Government which is the Government of a Free India and not of India in bondage. The I.N.A. must be brought out of the wilderness and it puts forward the following claims not as a gift. but as a matter of right.

I.N.A. CLAIMS

1. The I.N.A. be recognised by the Government of India as a full fledged Independent Unit with full powers to reconstitute and reorganise the whole I.N.A. unit with all its different branches, departments and fighting units as they were founded and existed in Singapore, under their own Independent Command.

2. The I.N.A. as such be given Independent charge to recruit, select, organise, train and distribute the Home Guard personnel under its own Independent Command.

3. The relation between the Government of India and the I.N.A. Chief Command be the same as exists between the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief of India.

4. The I.N.A. be maintained by the Central Military Fund to meet all their expenditures for which provision should be made in the annual budget and passed by the Central Assembly and paid for by the Government of India.

5. The I.N.A. be fully and thoroughly equipped with modern and up-to-date arms and explosives mechanical, artillery and all other appliances including transport vehicles which goes to form the modern up-to-date Army.

6. The I.N.A. be supplied with clothings, web equipment etc. in full on military scales as uniforms for use of the I.N.A. personnel and others that come under them.

7. The I.N.A. be supplied with rations and all other food stuffs available to and sanctioned for the Army personnel on full Military scales.

8. The I.N.A. be empowered to be the recruiting and training centre to supply personnel for Army, Police, and Secret Services of Government of India including Provincial Governments.

9. The I.N.A. be authorised to distribute their Forces in every Province of India in accordance with the needs and requirements of each Province in consultation with and advice of the Head of a Provincial Government concerned.

10. The relation between the Provincial Government and the I.N.A. Provincial Command be the same as it would govern in the Centre between the Governor-General and the Chief Command of the I.N.A. The Provincial Commandant will however procure sanction for any variation from his Chief Command at the Centre.

11. The Chief Commandant of the I.N.A. will have the sole authority to fix, alter and adjust the pay and emoluments of their personnel from top to bottom and approved and sanctioned by the Government of India.

12. The accommodation for the I.N.A. be at Allahabad.

13. The accommodation for the I.N.A. personnel be provided in the Allahabad Cantonment Military Barracks, quarters etc hitherto occupied by the Military and the whole of the Allahabad Cantonment area be placed under the charge of the I.N.A. Chief Command.

14. The Provincial Head Quarters of the I.N.A. be in or near the Capital City of the respective Provinces on the advice of and in consultation with the Provincial Governments concerned.

15. The I.N.A. prisoners who are still undergoing incarceration in jail be released forthwith.

16. The I.N.A. officers not more than three in number be selected to sit in the Constituent Assembly.

17. The arrears of pay, war and other allowances, funds such as G.P., etc. and any or all other emoluments pension and gratuity, if any, due to I.N.A., personnel which has not been paid or has been confiscated by the British authorities for joining the I.N.A. be paid to them up-to-date and the period thus broken be considered as period spent on duty.

18. The following I.N.A. officers with powers to co-opt be authorised and called upon to represent the I.N.A. for the settlement of terms and conditions for re-establishment of the I.N.A.: 1 Maj. Genl. A. C. Chatterji, 2 Maj. Genl. Logonadhan, 3. Maj. Genl. Alagappa, 4. Maj Genl. Bhonsley, 5 Maj. Genl. M. Z. Kiani, 6 Maj. Genl. Shah Nawaz, 7 Col. Habibur Rahman, 8. Lt. Col. Strecy, 9 Lt. Col. Burhanuddin (in jail), 10 Lt. Col. Nagar, 11 Lt. Col. Tajik, 12 Lt. Col. Dhilon, 13 Lt. Col. Saigal, 14 Lt. Col Laxmi, 15 Genl Mohan Singh Ex I.N.A., 16 Lt. Col. Taj Mohd. D.SO. Ex-I.N.A.

19 The date to hold the conference between the representatives of Government of India and the representatives of the I.N.A. be fived as 1st October 1947 in New Delhi.

20. The facilities for 1st Class return journey boarding and lodging and local conveyances, with one servant in III class be provided to the representatives of the I.N.A. to enable them to reach New Delhi in time and to undertake the task, free of charge.

21. The matter be considered very urgent and the whole scheme be implemented in the order of precedence or priority of need so that the I.N.A. Unit begins functioning as a full fledged working Unit from 1st Novr. '47.

Let the torch lighted by Netaji in the dark days of Indian history be not allowed to extinguish when we are embarking on a bright and brilliant future.

U. S. Officials Deny Kilachand's Charges

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5. (Reuter): Charges in Tokyo by the leader of the Indian Trade Mission that Allied Supreme Headquarters were under the influence of "American vested interests" and discriminated against the purchase of Indian cotton were discounted by officials of the Civil Affairs division of the U. S. War Department here to-night.

Officials said that details of recent cotton transactions in Tokyo had not yet been received and therefore they did not know what proportion of Indian cotton was among the total purchases, but they declared that India would have been awarded a fair share of the market—taking into consideration price and quality factors.

DR. ROY STAYING ON IN NEW YORK

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6, (A.P.I.): Dr. B. C. Roy, Governor-Designate of the United Provinces, has postponed his departure to India to a later date under instructions from New Delhi, according to a telegram received here from him from New York. Dr. Roy was due to arrive India on September 11.

Blackout On Jews Landing In Hamburg

HAMBURG, Sept. 6. (UPA): A news blackout unparalleled since wartime was imposed tonight on the landing of upwards of 4,000 Jewish refugees from three British vessels tomorrow.

It was understood it was clamped down by British officials in the belief that the Jews, if they saw reporters and photographers on hand, would attempt resistance to being brought ashore to make a record for the world's press.

But the decision came after Colonel Martin Gregson, British Army representative who joined the ships at Port De Bouc, came ashore and reported.

He left the vessels at Cuxhaven which they reached today. Late tonight the ships sail for Hamburg where they are expected soon after 6 a.m. tomorrow. Present plans call for one ship to dock at a time tomorrow. and if the refugees debark peacefully they may be cleared in one day. Otherwise one ship will be unloaded each day.

Hamburg is full of the wildest kind of talk none of which can be verified.

Newsmen were furious at the blackout.

American Press On Palestine

NEW, YORK, Sept. 4 (UPA). The American Press generally agreed that the United Nations Palestine Commission's proposals provide at least a starting point but none are willing to admit it is a perfect solution.

The Independent "World Telegram, in an editorial, said: "The majority recommendations of the United Nations Committee on Palestine contain no ideal solution. But in general they probably represent as fair a compromise of that "insoluble" problem as could be expected." The editorial added. The partition of Palestine is the opposition of all solutions. Only unity can give the greatest strength. . But the bloody strife of late years, especially recent months, proves all too tragically that the extreme partisans will not let normally peaceful Jewish Arab neighbours live together in amity. . The federal plan proposed by the Committee minority is better theoretically but probably unworkable.

The Leftist weekly publication, "The Nation," said the reports showed freedom from pressure of power politics and added: "But if either plan is adopted it will have to be imposed upon the Arab leaders of Palestine and upon the Arab states which have made Palestine a case of their own." It added that the Jewish position was uncertain but approval was likely. Declaring that the attitude of the United States may be decisive in the United Nations debate, the editorial said, "A strong voice from this country may help to crystallize them."

The Rightist "Daily Mirror"—editorial said the report showed a way and represented progress by compromise, but added, "compromises are not always right and just but they often make possible the accomplishment of what seemed an hopeless goal."

JEWISH ORGANISATION ACCUSES BRITISH AGENTS

JERUSALEM, Sept. 5 (Reuter). A spokesman of the Jewish illegal defence organisation, Haganah, tonight accused "British agents" of sabotaging the 4,500-ton ship "Pan Crescent" which was holed by a limpet mine in a canal near Venice.

"This organisation of British agents —and possibly some Arabs—has sworn to fight Jewish illegal immigration into Palestine at all costs" the spokesman declared.

TIGRIS FLOOD WATER FOR IRRIGATION

British Firm Examine Possibilities

LONDON, Sept. 5 (Reuter). A 5,000-mile survey of Persia and Arabia, carried out to investigate the possibilities of using the flood waters of the Tigris and Euphrates for irrigation, has just been completed by a British air survey firm, it was learned tonight.

Photographs were taken, developed on the spot and sent to England by air. More information gathered in the form of maps and other devices is now being shaped at Elstress film studios near London and will be sent to Iraq very shortly.

POLICE FIRING IN BANGALORE

Two Dead At Malleshwaram; Schools & Colleges Closed

BANGALORE, Sept. 6 (A.P.I.): The police opened fire twice this morning to disperse large crowds, consisting mainly of mill workers, on Sampige Road at Malleswaram, a Bangalore city area, resulting in two deaths.

Crowds which had begun to collect at Malleswaram early this morning put up barricades to prevent the police vans moving and are also reported to have pelted stones at police pickets.

The police opened fire at 8 a.m. first, resulting in one death, and as this failed to have the desired effect, fired again two hours later, with another fatal casualty.

ATTEMPT ON POLICE STATION

Last night was fairly quiet, the only incident reported being an unsuccessful attempt to attack the police station at the labour colony at Srirampuram.

The demonstrators are also reported to have put up road blocks and thrown stones at the police at Besavangudi.

Curfew imposed on the entire city at 7 p.m. on Thursday has been extended without a break up to 9 a.m. on Monday. High grounds and Cubbon Park, where the Secretariat buildings are situated, are excluded from the 86-hour curfew area.

The Director of Public Instruction has ordered the closure of all schools and colleges in the city till September 15.

48-HOUR CURFEW

A 48-hour curfew, beginning at noon today, has also been imposed in Mysore city on the Railway Colony area, town hall, Devaraja Market, New Statue Square, Intermediate College area and 100 feet road following yesterday's incidents.

MYSORE RAILWAY AT STANDSTILL

BANGALORE, Sept. 6, (U.P.I.): The railway traffic all over the State is at a standstill from this morning as a result of the 1,100 employees of the Mysore State Railway having struck work.

The employees demanded privileges of the Class 1 Railway and a flat compensation of Rs. 1,000 to every employee for denying in the past the above privileges like the ration benefit, dearness allowance and the interim relief due to the increased living cost.

The last-minute effort made by the Labour Commissioner in Mysore to avert strike failed.

Mr. Raghavendra Rao, President of the Railway Employees' Association, commenting on the new scales, announced by the Government on the recommendation of the Pay Commission involving Rs. 10 lakhs per annum, says that it is not even 40 per cent of the pay sanctioned in the First Class Railway.

International Weather Fleet

One of Britain's wartime corvettes sailed from London recently on a new peace-time career She is the first of a fleet of meteorological ships which will operate by international agreement in the North Atlantic. She has been renamed "Weather Observer" and painted bright yellow. It will make the vessel conspicious enough to enable aircraft in distress to alight on the nearest land. Her two-fold task will be to provide meteorological data at regular intervals and make air observations, while providing navigational aids for aircraft in difficulties and assisting in rescue rue work. Britain is contributing four such ships so that two shall always be at their stations while the other two are harbour.

PRAIRIE FIRE DESTROYS 3,000 CATTLE

PIERRE, SOUTH DAKOTA, Sept. 6 (Reuter): Prairie fires which raged over more than 500 square miles of farms and ranches here destroyed at least 3,000 cattle before they were controlled to-day.

This may be only a fraction of the final loss as some 25,000 head of cattle were being raised on ranches and farms in the stricken area.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 7, 2003.
Muslim: Shaval 21, 1366.
Parsi: Farwardin 4 1317.
Sunrise: 6-25 a.m., Sunset: 6-49 p.m.
Hightide 04-01, 15-32 Lowtide: 09-32, 22-04.

Today's Engagements

ARYA SAMAJ, FORT: Lecture b Pandit Chandreshwarji at the For Arya Samaj Mandir Hall today at 9 a.m.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse by Sri B. S. Dabke in Marathi on "Prapanch and Paramarth" at 4.30 p.m. to-day

TELEGRAPH HOLIDAY

"Monday 8th instant will be observed Telegraph Holiday At [illegible] Offices and Telegraph branch combined offices to observe Sunday working hours and not to accept inland or ordinary telegrams."

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Municipal Peons' Union, the Municipal Schools Committee's Peons' Union and the Municipal Schools Part Time Peons Union a Swatantrya Sammelan of all Municipal and Schools Peons will be held to celebrate the inauguration of the freedom of the country at Gilder Tank Building Hall, Grant Road to-day at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) Sjt S. K. Patil will preside.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE OF COMMUNIST PARTY: Meeting at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, on Monday at 6.30 p.m. Mr. Dhanvantri, the colleague of Bhagat Singh in the Lahore Conspiracy Case will speak on "the Lessons on Punjab".

"KARNATAK SANGHA: Fourteenth Annual general meeting to-day at 3.30 p.m. at Wagle Hall, Girgaum, Mr. R. R. Divakar, Member, Constituent Assembly will be the guest of honour.

On his elevation as the Judge of the Bombay High Court Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar, the Vice President of the Sangha will be felicitated on the above occassion under the Presidentship of Mr. K. F. Patil, the Parliamentary Secretary, R. D., Bombay.

THE BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. K. Y. Soman on "Elementary Astrology" at 4 p.m. and Mr. P. P. Joshi on "What the third house denotes" at 5 p.m. today at the Liberty High School. Princess Street, Bombay.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Who, Where, What is Krishna?" is the subject of a lecture to be followed by questions and Answers today at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

The Indo-British Goodwill Mission will arrive here on September 16. A large number of engagements originally organised after Sept. 9 for the mission have been postponed.

B.P.C.C.: The public prayer meeting scheduled to take place to-day (Sunday) on Chaupaty sands in the evening has been cancelled due to the ending of the fast.

SHRI MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA: Thirty second annual general meeting of the members to-day at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Vidyalaya Lecture Hall, Gowalia Tank Road.

F. S. U. will screen the Soviet film "Six P. M. After War" today at 10 a.m. at the Kohinoor Theatre, Dadar.

GOKUL ASHTAMI

The Secretary of the Utsava Samiti announces that there will be public procession of Gopal Krishna on Monday at 7.30 a.m. It will start from the Hindu Rashtra Dal Karyalaya, near Imperial Cinema and via Lamington go to Opera House, Girgaum Road Thakurdwar and Kalbadevi and terminate at Madhav Bag when Goswami Dixitji Maharaj will preside over the meeting.

RASHTRABHASHA EXAMINATIONS: The Secretary Bombay Provincial Rashtrabhasha Prachar Sabha writes:—

The Rashtrabhasha examinations Prarambhic, Pravesh, Parichaya and Kovid of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha will be held today between 10.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. at the following centres at their usual places:—

Fort, Mandvi, Matunga, Bandra, Khar, Vileparle, Andheri, Nav-Gujarat, Malad, Kandevali, Sion, Ghatkopar and Thana.

Kalbadevi: Gokuldas Tejpal High School, Dadiseth Agyari lane, Kalbadevi Road.

Girgaum: Chikitsak Samooh High School, Kandewadi, 1st Sadashiv Cross Lane.

Dadar (1): G. E. Institute's Girls' High School, Tulsippe Road, Dadar.

Dadar (2): Chabildas Boys' High School, Dadar.

The candidates should be present half an hour before with their Hall Tickets at their respective centres.

BROKER ON CHEATING CHARGE

Alleged To Have Duped Businessman Of Rs. 17,500

BOMBAY, Saturday

On a charge of cheating to the tune of Rs. 17,500, Kaikhashru Sorabji Engineer a Parsi broker was arrested on Thursday afternoon

It is alleged that the accused took Rs. 17,500 from a businessman at Carnac Bunder for supplying 500 bags of different sizes of bolts. Receiving money, the accused asked the businessman's clerk to come to Mahalaxmi in a lorry to take the delivery of bolts. It is said that the accused disappeared on reaching the Mahalaxmi Temple and did not turn up again.

The accused was bailed out by Mr. Sabnis Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Court.

TANKAR MANDAL: Opening ceremony of Sjt. Harshad Pandya's one-man-show of paintings by Mr. V. S. Adurkar, Director of J. J. School of Arts, at Laxminagar Hall [illegible] Khar to-day at 9.15 a.m.

Meeting of the tenants of Bombay (North) today at 3 p.m. at building 6, Agarwalnagar, Vincent Rd., Matunga.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1

248.7 metres (1,231 kc/s) 7.30 a. m. Geet Manthan 7.40 News (M) 7.50 News (G) 8.0 News (E) 8.15 News (H) 8.30 Krishnarao Kolhapurey 8.45 Sadhasiam Kale Geeto 9.0 S. Parab and Party 9.15 Roshanara Begam 10.0 Close down.

TRANSMISSION II

11.0 a.m. Songs from the Screen 11.30 "Soubhadra: Part (1) 12.45 p.m. News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12.55 Murlidhar 1.25 News (H) 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Lunch-Hour Music 2.30 Close down.

TRANSMISSION III

4.20 p.m. Vazir Bai (Poona) 4.40 S. K. Abhyankar 5.0 Krishnarao Kolhapurey 5.15 Gammat Jammat 5.45 Violin Duet 5.55 Local Announcements and weather report 6.0 News (E) 6.10 News (H) 6.15 S Parab and Party 6.30 Indirabai Chikarmane 6.45 Vazir Bai 7.0 Latika Venkatram (vocal) 7.15 Krishnarao Kolhapurey (Beech par Purvi) 7.30 Lalita Venkatram (Violin) 8.0 News (M) 8.15 News (G) 8.30 News Recitation of own poems by Sanjiwani Marathey 8.45 Bhikha Behramno Koovo Gujarati Rupak: Written by Dorab 9.0 News (E) 9.15 News (H) 9.30 B. B. C. News 9.40 Programme Parade 9.45 Air Orchestra Nilambari Kanada 10.0 Concerto Hour.

TO-DAY'S FEATURE: Annasaheb Kirloskar's 'Soubhadra' is a landmark in the history of the Marathi stage. A radio adaptation of this drama with all star cast will be broadcast by A. I. R. Bombay, today and on 8th and 9th inst. in a serial form. The first part can be heard at 11.30 a.m. today well-known stage personalities like Balgandharva, Hirabai Barodekar, Master Krishnarao, Bhandarkar, etc. will take part.

H. M. MINTS RENAMED

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6. (A.P.I.): His Majesty's Mints at Bombay and Calcutta have been renamed India Government Mint, Bombay and Calcutta, respectively.

MADRAS POLICE REORGANISATION

MADRAS, Sept. 6, (A.P.I.): The Government propose to reorganise the Police Force of the Province so as to make the policeman not a mere guardian of law and order but an instrument of social well-being.

In the new scheme, the Police Force will be so distributed as to enable it to have greater contact with the people. The number of police stations and chowkies will be increased, each one having jurisdiction over a smaller area than before. No Sub-Inspector will have under his jurisdiction more than a radius of five miles in the rural areas.

The Excise staff, who are entrusted with the enforcement of the Prohibition Act, will be given a special course of training so as to absorb them in the Police Force.

The opening of a high-grade training institution for turning out a new class of police officers and men is also envisaged in the new scheme.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Reminiscences Of Stage And Screen

BY "SARDI"

RUDOLPH VALENTINO

Edward Small's production of the life of Valentino will probably be under way by the time this appears. For the role of the great lover of the silent screen, RICARDO MONTALBAN, a newcomer on the M.G.M. lot, has been mentioned as a likely choice. Montalban, who will soon be seen as Esther Williams's twin brother in FIESTA, is described as a Latin type possessed of the same grace and charm as belonged to the dead idol.

In his early screen days, RUDOLPH VALENTINO tried to sell his life story as a scenario, but it was rejected on the grounds of being "too wild and improbable"! If producer Edward Small keeps to facts, the film should make interesting screen drama in addition to reviving a nostalgia in those of us who remember the silent screen of Valentino's time with affection.

EARLY YEARS

Rudolph was born on May 6, 1895, in a little Italian village called Castellaneta. His father was Giovanni Guglielmi, an Italian cavalry officer, while his mother was of French stock. The former died while Rudolpho, as he was christened, was quite young. When the time came for him to follow in his father's footsteps, or rather army stirrups, it was discovered that the depleted family fortunes would not permit of his joining the army. So he enrolled at the Royal Naval Academy, but was unable to pass the physical test, being an inch short of the requisite chest expansion.

On his mother's advice, the disappointed youth turned to agriculture, graduating with honours, after which Paris called and then Monte Carlo. Returning home with empty pockets, his mother decided to pack him off to the U.S.A. with 4,000 dollars.

The eighteen year old Valentino found several jobs in New York laying out Italian gardens on the estates of some millionaires. Later, he became apprenticed as a landscape gardener in Central Park, but owing to his not having completed the five years' stay necessary for acquiring American citizenship, he found himself ineligible for the job.

Derelict, now that his 4,000 dollars had vanished, Valentino had to take on any odd job, such as sweeping or polishing, that came his way. Through the good services of the head waiter at Maxin's he was engaged as a dancing partner for women. Thus he met BONNIE GLASS a well-known dancer whom he partnered on dance tours till she married and retired. He then formed yet another dance team with JOAN SAWYER.

FILM "EXTRA"

Dancing, however, held little appeal for Valentino as a career. So he joined the cast of a musical comedy on its way to California in the hope that there he would find a job connected with scientific farming. This plan, however, did not come off, and so he took to selling gilt-edged securities—a career nipped in the bud by the Liberty Loan drive.

At this time, Valentino met NORMAN KERRY who later, on his advice, made a name for himself as one of the foremost silent screen heroes. How many of you remember him with MARY PHILBIN in "Merry-go-round" and "The Phantom of the Opera"? When Valentino finally arrived in Hollywood, it was Kerry who helped him on the first run of the film ladder. With an unknown girl called Alice Taffe who was later to bloom into the famous ALICE TERRY of such silent epics as "The Garden of Allah", "Where The Pavements End", "The Arab" and "The Great Divide", Valentino started as an extra in an EMMET FLYNN production called "Alimony." Bit parts followed in films with MAE MURRAY DOROTHY DALTON and EARLE WILLIAMS, all of whom were then on top of the tree.

THE GREAT LOVER

The great D. W. GRIFFITH happened to come across Valentino, during this period and cast him as a villain in a DOROTHY GISH film called "Out of Luck." Thus the young Italian went from one film to another, till he once again played a "heavy" in a CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG film, "Eyes of Youth." His role attracted the attention of June Mathis who had written the scenario for "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse", and she chose him to portray the role of Julio, the male lead opposite Alice Terry. This film catapulted him to stardom. Soon after, he starred with ALA NAZIMOVA as Armand in the second screen version of "Camille." This was followed by "The Sheikh" and "Beyond the Rocks" which lifted his salary from 400 to 1000 dollars.

With "Blood and Sand" (made by Tyronne Power for the Talkies) and "The Young Rajah" Valentino became firmly established as a movie idol. Girls in their teens and women all over the world, raved over the handsome Italian. Glamorous stars such as POLA NEGRI, fell madly in love with him. He married JUNE MATHIS and later NATACHA RAMBOVA.

His subsequent films belong to screen history. He starred in "Monsieur Beaucaire" (not the travestied Bob Hope version, but the actual Booth Tarkington story) opposite Bebe Daniels, "The Sainted Devil" opposite Helena D'Algy and Nita Naldi, "The Son of the Sheikh" and "The Eagle" both with Vilma Banky and "The Cobra" with Nita Naldi.

THE END

On August 23, 1926, the whole world was startled to hear of the death of Valentino during an appendicitis operation. Today, twenty-three years later, his memory is still revered and the thousands of fan-clubs started over the entire globe during his lifetime, still flourish. He lived to be but thirty-one, yet he crowded so much in that brief span. When he died, Pola Negri shut herself up in a room for three whole days weeping hot and bitter tears, and his dog Kabar pined away joining his master in six months—but two of the many tributes paid to his memory.

Let us hope Edward Small's production will also serve as a memorial to the great screen figure whom no actor, since, has equalled in the role of the Great Lover.

That's all till next week rolls around.

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS

Forecast till the morning of 8-9-47: Rainfall will be widespread and light to moderate in the Konkanpatti and local and light to moderate in Gujarat, the Bombay Karnatak, Mawal, Desh and Khandesh. Scattered light showers are also possible in the Hyderabad State and Kathiawar.

Outlook for subsequent 2 days:—Rainfall may increase in the Konkanpatti and decrease in Khandesh and Mawal; elsewhere no large change.

6 Months' R. I. For Contravention Of Cloth Control Order

BOMBAY, Saturday.

For importing illegally into Bombay 64 lbs. of cotton cloth which he purchased in Hyderabad (Deccan), Umar Ismile, a city merchant was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. J. M. Barrot at the Mazagaon Police Court. The accused who was arrested by the railway police at the Victoria Terminus had the cloth hidden in his personal luggage.

Rationing Offices To Remain Closed On Monday And Tuesday

All Ward and Area Rationing Offices in Bombay City and the Suburbs will remain closed on September 9 on account of Khordad Sal which is a public holiday. Monday, September 8 being weekly holiday for Rationing Offices, they will remain closed as usual on that day.

All the Government Grain Shops, Goverament Godowns, Grains and Gur supplying centres and all Civil Supplies Godowns will remain closed on September 8 on account of Gokul Ashtami which is a public holiday.

The Central Separated Milk Powder Depot at the Cricket Club of India, Bombay, and the distribution depots at Bandra and Kurla, will remain closed on September 8, and September 9, 1947 on account of Gokul Ashtami and Khordad Sal respectively, which are public holidays.

Distribution Of Cloth

Question To Be Discussed Afresh By Textile Board

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept 5

The question of distribution of cloth will be discussed afresh in the ensuing meeting of the Textile Control Board on September 10. It is reliably learnt from a responsible member on the Panel of the Board that the Board will consider increase of production by co-operation of labour. Effective checking on production and distribution will also be discussed.

Thirty Leading Persons—Not Sardars—Arrested

KARACHI, Sept. 5 (API): The report that about "30 Sardars in Baluchistan, suspected of causing trouble, have been detained by the Baluchistan authorities," is authoritatively contradicted.

The report formed a part of interview said to have been given by Pakistan's Communications Minister, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, to a deputation led recently by Dr. Choithram Gidwani.

It is explained that Sardars in Baluchistan are heads of various tribes who have been, on the other hand, actually helping the authorities in the maintenance of Law and Order. Thirty leading persons (not Sardars) of those villages which surrounded the locality, where the Railway line was tampered with, were arrested and this strong measure, it is stated, stopped the mischief from spreading.

The danger of contracting a cold always lurks in large crowds of people.

At the first sign of a cold, use Mistol without delay.

A few drops of Mistol in each nostril bring blessed relief. Soothing Mistol clears up the inflammation and removes the congestion, thus enabling you to breathe freely once more.

No Interference With Ministries

KRIPALANI'S DIRECTIVE TO PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEES

CALCUTTA, Sept 6 (A.P.I.): "The Congress has always recognised the principles of unity of the Cabinet and joint responsibility as the basis for the efficient functioning of any ministry", says Acharya Kripalani, the Congress President in a statement.

He adds: "Because of this the Provincial Congress Committees have never been allowed to interfere with the formation of the day-to-day working of the Provincial Ministries. As is the practice in other democratic countries, so here, the Legislative Party elects its leader and allows him to form the Ministry of his choice. The leader consults the Central Parliamentary Board in the formation of the Ministry. It is therefore wrong for any group of Congress workers, however eminent, to pass resolutions about the composition of the Ministry on its day-to-day working. If any group of Congressmen have any suggestions to make, they must be made either to the leader of the Party or the Central Parliamentary Board. It will be destructive of all discipline if a Provincial or District Congress Committee were to pass resolutions about the composition of the Ministry. Situated as we are today, it will also be unpatriotic. Such resolutions have no constitutional validity because they are beyond the scope of Congressmen or Congress Committees. They have, therefore, no binding froce for Congressmen or on the Ministry."

The statement has been issued with reference to the resolution passed at a meeting of some local Congress leaders of Midnapore giving their opinion about the composition of the West Bengal Ministry. The resolution had requested the Chief Minister not to make any change in the Ministry. Failing this, it had expressed the view that no member of the Legislative Assembly from the district should accept the office of Minister or any similar post

Memorandum On Food Position

Indian Chambers Of Commerce To Present Review To Government

BOMBAY, Sept. 6 (API): The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry which met to-day under the presidentship of Mr. M. A. Master reviewed the food situation in the country and decided to submit a comprehensive memorandum to the Food Committee recently appointed by the Government of India.

The Committee discussed the question of increasing industrial production in the country and decided to communicate to the Government urging implementation of the suggestions made by the industrial panels in their reports for reaching the targets.

The Committee also decided to address the Government on the following questions: The creation of a special Secretariat at New Delhi for coordinating the work of Indian Union Delegations to various International Conferences; publication of the International Trade Organisation charter, and clarification of the tariff reductions now negotiated at Geneva; representation of the Federation on the final world Trade and Employment Conference to be held in November; and compulsory insurance against internal disturbances.

The Eastern Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, was enrolled as a member of the Federation

Trains Run By Oil *On Karachi Line*

Coal Shortage Sequel

KARACHI, September 6, (API): All railway trains including mails, express and goods in the Karachi division are being run by oil burnt engines in view of coal shortage said a railway spokesman here today.

The new introduction took place for the last seven days and according to the spokesman had been found successful.

This would continue till the coal position was improved.

BOMBAY MINISTERS TO LEAVE FOR POONA

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. B. G. Kher and Mr. L. M. Patil, will leave Bombay for Poona today. V. L. Mehta is expected to leave this evening. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, and Mr. M. P. Patil, will be in Poona on and from Sunday, it is understood.

Mr Morarji Desai, Mr. G. D. Tapase and Mr. G. D. Vartak, will, it is learnt, leave Bombay in the course of Tuesday. Mr. Dinkarrao Desai is scheduled to leave Bombay on Wednesday by car, while Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, is expected to be in Poona only on Thursday.

Adult Education Committee's New President

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour, has been appointed as the President of the Bombay City Adult Education Committee for the period ending July 17, 1948, in place of Mr.

BR. INDUSTRIALISTS MEET MINISTERS

Vital Talks On Country's Economic Crisis

LONDON, Sept. 5, (Reuter): Five key men of Britain's industries went to No. 10 Downing Street, the Prime Minister's official residence, today for vital talks with Government Ministers on the country's economic crisis.

In particular they attempted to strike a balance between short-term planning for industrial recovery.

On the Government side were Labour Minister George Isaacs, Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Dalton, and Transport Minister George Barnes. Later, Mr. Ernest Bevin walked over from the Foreign Office to join the discussions.

The businessmen—executives of the Federation of British Industries were headed by Sir Clive Bailieu, Deputy President.

An official 'communique' issued after the meeting said the discussions centred on the reduction of projects of capital expenditure.

The remainder of the 2-hour discussion was devoted to further elaboration of the various specific proposals of the recent F.B.I. memorandum calling among other things for a scaling down of Government expenditure.

TIDAL WAVE MOVING TOWARDS OKINAWA

SHANGHAI, Sept. 6 (Reuter): British and United States Naval authorities to-day warned all shipping *within radio range of a tidal wave said to be big enough to* capsize a 5,000-ton vessel, which was sighted by an R.A.F. plane south of the Pacific island of Okinawa.

The pilot of the plane, which was based at Naha, Okinawa, stated that the tidal wave was moving directly towards Okinawa. He had a clear visibility of 75 miles and the wave extended to the horizon in both directions.

The British Naval authorities passed the information to the Soviet Consulate-General to enable it to warn the Soviet ship which left port at dawn to-day with 1,200 Soviet repatriates for Vladivostock.

Future Of Indian Officials In Free Burma

RANGOON, Sept. 5, (Reuter): The Burma Government is negotiating with the Dominion Governments of India and Pakistan regarding the future of Indian officials and employees of the Burmese Government who will be affected by the new public service scheme consequent on the transfer of power, it was learned here today

New Railwaymen's Union

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5, (A.P.I.): A new Railwaymen's Union to be called the All-India Union of Railwaymen is being organised by Mr. Frank Anthony, President of the All-India Anglo-Indian Association and Member of the Constituent Assembly

M. M. Pakwasa who has been appointed as the Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar.

A.I.C.C. Session In Bombay

Admission Restricted To Members & Few Press Representatives

BOMBAY, Sept. 6, (API): Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay P. C. C., has issued the following press 'communique':

In connection with the forthcoming session of the All-India Congress Committee in Bombay, we have been receiving numerous enquiries from Congress Committees and Congressmen from many parts requesting us to reserve accommodation, either paid or complimentary.

It is difficult to answer every enquiry individually. For the information of the public we have, therefore, to notify that under the instructions of the President of the Indian National Congress, it has been decided to rigidly restrict admission to the members of the A.I.C.C. and to a small number of press representatives. It is not in the power of the Bombay P.C.C. to make any relaxation in these instructions.

B. P. C. C. INVITATION TO A. I. C. C. MEMBERS

The session, as at present arranged, will be held on the 27th and 28th of this month at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, Bombay. All members of the A.I.C.C. attending the session are invited to be the guests of the Bombay P. C. C. during their stay in this city.

Individual invitations have already been issued to the known addresses, but it is likely that due to difficulties of communication some members may not receive them. This press announcement should, therefore, be treated as an invitation on behalf of the Bombay P.C.C. The members are further requested to communicate to the Congress House, Bombay 4, the day and the time of their arrival. The telegraphic address of the Bombay P.C.C is "Congress", Bombay.

Snake Milks Cow

CAPE TOWN, (By Mail): A farmer at Pearl, puzzled at the fact that one of his best milking cows appeared to dry up towards sunset, observed her behaviour in the field. He discovered that a puff-adder was "milking the cow"

Forward Bloc Resolution For A. I. C. C. Meeting

PATNA, Sept 6, (UPI): Liquidation of the Princely order and the setting up of a Socialist Republic in India were urged by Mr. Sheelabhadra Yajee, a member of the All-India Congress Committee and General Secretary of the All India Forward Bloc, in a resolution to be moved in the forthcoming session of the A.I.C.C. in Bombay.

Mr. Yajee further urged inclusion in the Congress constitution as its *aims and objectives 15 points including* a free and united India, *formation* of Panchayats in villages and towns, rights of self-determination being guaranteed to linguistic and cultural units in a Socialist State, freedom of thought, freedom of Press, freedom of expression and association for all, complete equality of sexes, the right of every citizen to bear arms and receive military training and free and compulsory education including university education for all.

S. AFRICA'S HELP TO BRITAIN

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuter): Talks between the British Treasury and the Commonwealth on the general financial situation, with special reference to Britain's critical shortage of dollars, will be started by South Africa, it was officially announced to-day.

Dr. J. D. Holloway, the permanent Secretary for Finance in the Union of South Africa, arrived in England today from Geneva where he has been leading the South African Delegation to the Geneva Tariff discussions. A statement issued by South Africa House in London said that Dr. Holloway has been specially deputed by the Union Government to "conduct negotiations with the United Kingdom for the mutual benefit of South Africa and the United Kingdom."

The statement adds: 'Discussions will cover the whole ground of any assistance which South Africa can extend to the United Kingdom in their existing difficulties."

Informed quarters in London expected that discussions would begin on Monday.

200,000 REFUGEES REACH DELHI SO FAR

Tents Pitched In Compounds And Terraces Of Buildings To Accommodate People

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6 (A.P.I.): Two-hundred-thousand refugees have arrived in Delhi so far, according to the rationing authorities.

Most of them are living with relatives and friends and other in refugee camps. A family accommodating as many as 40 refugee guests is not uncommon in Delhi to-day. Tents have been pitched to accommodate them in the compounds of buildings and on terraces.

Outram Barracks, and Hudson Barracks in the same area have been turned into refugee camps. Outram Barracks accommodate 50,000 refugees from the West Punjab and there is room here for nearly 2,000 more.

Having lost all their belongings and money, these refugees are being supplied free food and clothing by Government.

There is accommodation in the Hudson Barracks for 5,000 but they are being occupied at present by only 30 middle-class families. The occupants of these barracks are in a better financial position and pay for their food and clothes.

A large number of other middle-class and destitute families are still waiting in various transit camps for their turn to shift into more permanent camps.

Diwan Hall Transit Camp has nearly 3,000 refugees living in 150 tents pitched in front of Red Fort. Refugees arriving in Delhi are brought to this camp by volunteers of the Relief Committee posted at the railway station. They are sent to Outram or Hudson Barracks when the necessary arrangements for their reception there have been made. A family sometimes has to wait in this camp for a number of days before being moved into a permanent camp and during this period of waiting is supplied with food and other necessities by the Relief Committee.

The Urdu Park camp, opposite Jumma Masjid, contains nearly 6,000 Meo refugees and is run by Government. A majority of these refugees have been inoculated against cholera.

In addition, the railways and telegraphs are running their own camps for employees who had to flee from West Punjab and Baluchistan.

Medical aid to the refugees is given partly by Government and partly by private practitioners who have volunteered their services. A batch of volunteers patrol the camps to guard against thefts and fire.

The rations provided for the refugees in the camps are the same as for the rest of the population.

GERMAN TECHNICIANS WILLING TO SERVE INDIA

K. S. Hirlekar's Plea For Grasping Opportunity

BOMBAY, Sept. 6 (A.P.I.): There is an enormous amount of technical manpower in Germany today, awaiting to be employed by interested nations and they could be easily absorbed by nascent industries in India, according to Mr. K. S. Hirlekar of Bombay who has returned to Bombay after a three-month study tour of the economic and social conditions of Germany.

CAPITAL GOODS FROM GERMANY

Mr. Hirlekar said that the opportunity for getting technicians which India lost after the first world war, was again presenting itself. "German technicians who have been driven out from various European countries have no future in their own country. They are being drafted by other nations like America and Russia, and are willing to come to India on very easy terms. Capital goods and machinery can also be acquired by India if the Indian Military Mission takes the question seriously with an eye to the industrial requirements of India.

NEED FOR INDIAN MISSION

"There is a vast scope of exchange of trade relations with Germany even today, as it was before the war. Some of the Allied Governments are getting their raw materials processed in German factories. India, which exported raw materials to Germany before the war, can benefit to a large extent if arrangements can be made with the help of competent Indian Personnel. It is necessary to establish an Indian Mission consisting of technicians and men with knowledge of Germany, assisted by banking, commercial and technical experts."

Mr. Hirlekar said that having lived and worked in Germany for several years before the war, he could make a close comparative study of the economic and social life of the German people today. There was now appalling all-round poverty. A close association with the highest to the lowest gave him an understanding of the abject conditions of life in various zones of Germany.

The observation made recently by Mahatma Gandhi that it would be wrong for India to expect reparations from Germany had created a profound impression on the Germans, Mr. Hirlekar said.

AGFA COLOUR FILM FOR INDIA

Mr. Hirlekar has made arrangements for the production of a feature on raw Agfa colour film developed during the war, for import into India. Outside the continent India would be the first country to make this kind of colour film which Mr. Hirlekar said, was better, cheaper and easier to produce than the technicolour film.

Public Service At Risk Of Life

Record Of Humanitarian Work By Parsi Ambulance Division

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Divisional Superintendent in the course of the 43rd Report ended 31st December of the Parsi Ambulance Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, states that the period was eventful both on account of enormous humanitarian work done and the toll of three of the most enthusiastic members of the Division.

On Sunday (1st September 1946) when communal riots broke out, Ambulance Officers, Gustaspji Nusserwanji Gazdar and Pte. Jamshed Ardeshir Navdar, had gone to the Pydhoni area for transporting the injured to the hospital.

Unfortunately they fell victims to the fury of the mob. On 19th April Divisional Surgeon M. E. Pawri died at the age of 81

During the days of riots members of the Ambulance turned out on public duty on 53 occasions, and rendered first aid to the injured.

Mr. N. D. Umrigar himself drove the Ambulance car on the midnight of 24th January and removed 11 injured persons of the Communist Party in the face of the excited mob to the hospital. Similarly the Ambulance rendered commendable service during the days of R.I.N. Ratings mutiny.

Members of the Ambulance again at the risk of personal danger rushed to the scene of the serious fire at Thakurdwar. In all 537 cases were rendered aid during the year. Similarly removal service had been in demand and 827 persons were removed from one place to another.

The Balance Sheet shows the income of Rs. 1,54,911 and expenditure the same.

Air Marshal Walmsley Returns To Delhi

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6, (A.P.I.): Air Marshal H. S. P. Walmsley, Deputy Supreme Commander (Air Force) landed at Palam Airport at midday today.

During his stay in England the Air Marshal attended the Chief of Air Staff's Annual Conference for Commanders-in-Chief and an exercise on bomber command operations.

Four-Power Conference On Korea

No Reply From Russia To Invitation

WASHINGTON, September 6. (Reuter): While China has accepted the United States proposal for a four-power conference on Monday to break the deadlock over the formation of a Provisional Government in Korea, and Great Britain has agreed in principle to the holding of the conference, Russia has so far not replied to the invitation.

China, Great Britain, Russia and the United States are the powers nominated at the Moscow Conference in 1945 to exercise trusteeship over Korea for a period of five years after a Provisional Government for the whole country has been brought into being. But the occupying powers in Korean Russia and the United States, have not been able to agree on which democratic Korean organisations should be consulted in establishing the Provisional Government

Each of the two occupying powers has put forward proposals which the other regards as unacceptable— the Russians objecting to what they consider to be the too heavily right wing balance of the organisations favoured by the United States and the Americans objecting to the Soviet proposals, which according to an American spokesman "would turn the substantial rightist majority throughout Korea into an overwhelming and unrealistic leftist majority".

The United States Government announced on August 29 the abandonment of the attempt to reach agreement with Russia on Korea at present divided into American and Russian zones.

Dr Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador in Washington will be China's chief delegate at the Conference.

'Hindu' Welcomes Travancore Proclamation

MADRAS, Sept. 5, (A.P.I.): Commenting on the Travancore proclamation the "Hindu" says: The proclamation issued by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore announcing his decision to grant responsible Government to the people, has received universal welcome and has evoked heart felt feelings of loyalty and devotion among the people

The paper adds "the examples set by the Maharajas of Cochin and Travancore justify the general public expectation that it will not be long before popular ministries are in power in most Indian states of any consequence."

The 'Mail' says: If the proposed Constituent Assembly does its work as expected, Travancore should continue to be in the vanguard of progressive states in India."

The 'Indian Express" says: 'His Highness deserves to be congratulated on having seen through the cloud of propaganda conducted by interested parties and hit on the truth."

The "Free Press" says: "The Travancore Maharaja's example may capture the imagination of the rulers of other states and induce them to profit by it."

Trade With Germany

Indian Businessmen To Contact Supply Commissioner, London

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6, (A.P.I.): A new step in the development of Germany's export trade is the decision to grant short-term permits to visit the British or U.S. occupation zones to businessmen of any nation trading with Germany. Permits valid for six months and covering a series of visits (totalling 21 days) to the combined areas will be issued to individual business men; but no single visit should exceed five days Visitors, it is emphasised, will have to make their own arrangements for transport, accommodation, food, etc. They will be allowed to purchase limited quantities of petrol for privately-owned automobiles.

Indian businessmen who wish to take advantage of this scheme should contact the Indian Supply Commissioner 45/47 Mount Street, London W.1., and they will be advised as to the procedure for obtaining permits and arrangements for travel to Germany. When applying to the Indian Supply Commissioner they should make it clear that they wish to visit Germany under the short-term permit scheme and not under the monthly quota scheme.

These new arrangements do not supersede the monthly quota scheme, which still remains in force, and businessmen who provide the above mentioned facilities for themselves but who wish to visit Germany should apply to the Minister of Commerce of the Government of India. India's quota under this scheme has recently been increased from nine to 16 businessmen per month.

Jivraj Mehta

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6, (API): Dr. Jivraj Mehta has been appointed Secretary, Ministry for Health, in addition to his duties as Director-General of Health Services

Italian Minister In Persia Dead

TEHERAN, Sept. 6, (Reuter): Signor Mario Porta, Italian Minister in Persia, died suddenly on Thursday night of a heart attack, at the summer station at Farmanish near Teheran. it was learned today

Paris Back To Normal

PARIS, Sept. 6 (Reuter): Paris was back to normal today after yesterday's mass food demonstration by the General Confederation of Labour. Bus and other city transport services, interrupted yesterday, to allow workers to attend the demonstration were all running as usual

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Our s.s. "Netravati" and "Kalavati" will be arriving tomorrow (Sunday the 7th September, 1947) at No. 18 Alexandra Dock at about 2-0 P.M. and 4-0 P.M. respectively with passengers from Karachi.

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SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a manufacturing chemist and a basteriologist for a proposed large scale Pharmaceutical works in Bihar. Apply immediately with qualifications, experience and terms to Mr. G. S. P. Singh, Chainpur Kothi, Kadamkuan, Patna. (6925)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for sale of our high quality Cigarette in every city and town write for samples and agency terms to Oriental Tobacco Co., Cawnpore. (5123)

Wanted Agents on liberal terms for selling shares of a well reputed paint concern. Apply Scientific Paint and Colour Works Ltd. P-468, Southern Avenue, Calcutta. 26. Phone South 1893. 4849

MOTOR-DRIVING

Motor-Driving Taught, within two weeks' time, to Gents and Ladies (special arrangement for ladies) guaranteed, for the licence. Apply sharp Box No. 6937 "Bombay Chronicle"

PURCHASE & SELL

Wanted Purchasers and Sellers of all kinds of landed properties. buildings, factories, running business, plantations etc., in Pakisthan or in rest of India. Apply sharp. T. K. Bardhan, P.O. Khagra, Dt. Murshidabad, Bengal. (5122)

PREMISES WANTED

A British firm of distributors requires suitable ground floor premises in Lahore for office and warehouse, preferably on the Mall. Area required, approximately 1500-3000 sq. ft.—Morgan Milton Ltd. Post Box No. 9063, Calcutta. (5121)

SHOP WANTED

Wanted running sweetmeat shop. Write or see personally with complete details:—Room No. 23, Hotel Elphinston. Hornby Road, Bombay 1. (6926)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Available ex-Stock American Electric Gramophones from Rs. 180/- Fluorescent tubes and reflectors Electric lamps all standard voltages and types from 15 watt to 1000 watts, C.T.S cables all sizes, good discounts for quantities. Apply Box No 3985 "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (INDIA)
RAILWAY BOARD.
EASTERN GROUP-SLEEPER CONTROL.
TENDER NO. 2/48-49.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be opened at 2-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 2nd October, 1947 for the supply of 1,05,043 (one lakh five thousand and forty three only) special size sawn sal and/or pyinkado and teak sleepers. Full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5/- (Rupees five only) being the cost of tender documents, to the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, B. N. Railway, Kidderpore, Calcutta, whose receipt for the amount must be produced before such documents can be issued. This sum will not be refunded.

SLEEPER CONTROL OFFICER,
EASTERN GROUP.
B. N. Railway House,
Kidderpore, Calcutta.
Dated 29th August, 1947. 5120

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PUBLIC NOTICES

B. N. RLY. EMPLOYEES' URBAN BANK, LTD., CALCUTTA.

(1) APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Secretary, B. N. Rly. Employees' Urban Bank, Ltd., on a pay of Rs. 500-25-750 (subject to revision) plus usual Dearness Allowance. Candidates must not be over 40 years of age and must be graduates of a recognised University. They must possess sound experience of Secretarial work. Banking experience will be considered an additional qualification. A short history of academical qualification and of past experience should be mentioned in the application, which should be accompanied by copies of all testimonials. The selected candidate will be appointed on one year's probation and will be required to furnish, as security, G. P. Notes to the market value of Rs. 10,000 plus a personal security for a further sum of Rs. 10,000 All applications should be addressed to the Chairman, B. N. Railway Employees' Urban Bank, Ltd., Garden Reach, Kidderpore, Calcutta, and should reach him on or before 30th September, 1947. Any attempt to influence members of the Committee of Management in any way directly or indirectly, or any form of canvassing will disqualify candidates.

The selected candidates may be called for an interview: all expenses in connection therewith will have to be borne by the candidates themselves.

The cover containing the application should be marked "Application for appointment as Secretary"

(2) Applications are invited for the post of Accountant, B. N. Railway Employees' Urban Bank, Ltd., on a pay of Rs. 400-20-600 (subject to revision) plus usual Dearness Allowance. Candidates must be Chartered, Incorporated or Registered Accountants. They must not be over 35 years of age. Previous experience will be considered as an additional qualification and higher initial salary may be given to deserving candidates. A short history of academical qualification and of past experience should be mentioned in the application, which should be accompanied by copies of all testimonials. The selected candidate will be appointed on one year's probation and will be required to furnish, as security, G. P. Notes to the market value of Rs. 10,000. All applications should be addressed to the Chairman, B. N. Railway Employees Urban Bank, Ltd., Garden Reach, Kidderpore, Calcutta, and should reach him on or before 30th September, 1947. Any attempt to influence members of the Committee of Management in any way directly or indirectly, or any form of canvassing will disqualify candidates.

The selected candidates may be called for an interview: all expenses in connection therewith will have to be borne by the candidates themselves.

The cover containing the application should be marked "Application for appointment as Accountant." 5074

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City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Sept. 6.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed to-day being Saturday. The market will remain closed on Monday and Tuesday. Nominally Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1835, 3 per cent conversion loan and the municipal loans were quoted at Rs. 101. It is reported that some members doing business beyond stipulated time are fined. Some 15 members were fined to the total extent of Rs. 7,000, the highest individual fine being Rs. 1501.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 6.

There was further liquidation in silver on the Bullion Exchange to-day. Professionals who controlled large stocks are unloading as the demand is gradually decreasing

Forward silver opened at Rs. 166/8 and downturned at Rs. 163/12 on heavy selling. Later the market steadied on short covering and forward silver rallied at Rs. 164/8. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 165/2. Forward gold opened at Rs. 109/4 and declined at Rs. 108/4 on increased selling but recovered to Rs. 109/2 on short covering. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 109/8 while sovereigns were placed at Rs. 73/4

The market closed as under:—

Ready Silver	165-4-0
Forward Silver	164-12-0
Ready Gold	110-0-0
Forward Gold	109-8-0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Sept. 6.

The produce market was steady to-day on short covering. Groundnuts Khandesh quality Rs. 33/8, Bold and Coromandal Rs. 31/8, November December quality Rs. 27/12, Bold Rs. 27/4. December January Bold Rs. 26/12 Groundnuts oil September Rs. 19, October Rs. 18/13 and November Rs. 17/9. Castorseeds September Rs. 160, May delivery opened at Rs. 122 and after declining at Rs. 121/4 advanced at Rs. 123/8 on short covering and steadied at Rs. 123. Ready Rs. 33/8, Bold Rs. 31/8. Castor oil first pressing Rs. 21/8 and Commercial quality Rs. 20, Linseed ready Rs. 30/2, September October Rs. 29/12, February March Rs 25/4 and Linseed oil Rs. 19.

Towards the close Castodseeds May delivery were quoted at Rs. 123/6.

HUGE COTTON STOCKS IN KARACHI

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 5.

Recent order of the Pakistan Government allowing free export of cotton to foreign countries for another three months has created a sense of satisfaction in the minds of local cotton exporters who are holding at present stocks of nearly 2,65,000 bales valued at about six and half crores of rupees.

Besides the stock of 2,65,000 bales with the exporters, further stocks of nearly 81,000 bales are with the local dealers making a total of 3,46,000 bales valued at nearly Rs. 8,65,00,000.

HAPUR MARKET

HAPUR, Sept. 5.

Wheat 22; Gram 16; Barley 13; Peas 13/10; Khatti 14/8; Arhar 13/8 Khatti 14/1; Maize 12; Bajra 12; Jua. 11; Oats 11/8; Jeth 11; Maithi 13; Gur 21; Shakkar 19; Sarsoon 26; Yellow 27. Cottonseed 15/8; Bardana Ready 76/12. Asoj 76/4; January 84/12; Silver 163/11; Highest 166/9; Lowest 162/10 Gold 108/10; Bullion Unsteady.

INDORE QUOTATIONS

INDORE, Sept. 5.

Indore Share Market (People Press Service) Today's closing Quotations Indore Malwa 590 Hukamchand 672 Bhandarimill 724; Vinod Mill 435, Kalyanmal 368; Kalyanmal Preference 153; Rajkumar 168; Indore Bank 94

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Sept. 6.

Tata Ordinary 370-8; Tata Deferred 1842-8; Indian Iron 34-8; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 27-7; Bombay Dyeing 1033-12; Central India 300, Gokak 306-12; Kohinoor 557-8; Simplex 225; Swadeshi 572-8; Tata Power 1700; Associated Cement 163; Belapur 267-8; Bombay Burma (Old) 465; Scindia 31-5; Central Bank 96-4; New India 77-8; Tata 2nd Pref. 164-6.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP ESTIMATE

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

Journal of Commerce estimates United States cotton crop at 11,771,000 bales with condition 79.2 p. c. and yield 268.5 pounds per acre.

LONDON BULLION

London, Sept. 5.

Silver Spot	42-5/8 pence
Forward	42-5/8 pence
Gold	£8/12/3

LONDON, WHEAT

London, Sept. 5.

Australian Wheat (bulk) (F. O. B.	103 Sept/Oct.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Sept. 6.

Trading in new cotton crop months was officially started to-day. The market opened at Rs. 457 for January delivery and after declining at Rs. 456 steadied at Rs. 456 March was quoted Rs. 6/8 to Rs. 7 above January while September was quoted at Rs. 425.

The market finally closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. January	.....	456 12 0
I.C.C. March	.....	463 12 0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September Contract is 1510 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET STEADY

NEW YORK, Sept. 5

Cotton opened steady with trade buying and price-fixing operations contributing to the initial improvement. Business then quietened with prices fluctuating narrowly on alternating spurts of pre-Bureau liquidation and covering reflecting wide discrepancies in private crop ideas. The average crop guess of 53 members of the New York Cotton Exchange is 11,973,000 bales. Renewed Government purchases for Japan, high temperatures in the western belt, and inflation psychology along with the fact that most private crop estimates were under 12 million provided the main bullish incentives Profit-taking eventually checked the upswing. The market closed steady.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Sept. 5.

October	31.66+24
October Highest	31.75+33
October Lowest	31.45—103
December	31.40+23
January	31.36+23
March	31.33+23
May	30.82+31
July	30.18+30
Middling Spot	32.85+30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

October	31.66+23
December	31.38+25
March	31.31+24
May	31.02+30
July	30.32+25
Middling Spot	31.70+25

CHICAGO WHEAT
Chicago, Sept. 5.

September	2.69-1/4 to 2.68
December	2.68-1/2 to 2.69
March	2.68 bid
May	2.63-3/4 to 2.64

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Sept. 6, (API): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st June 1947 and departure from normal, recorded at 8 hours on 6th September 1947:

Ahmedabad 86 78 1 120.75 minus 3.0; Ahmednagar 80 70 0 12.4 minus 0.7; Allahabad 90 79 0.4 29.2 minus 0.4; Amraoti 74 72 0.7 34.8 plus 11.0; Bangalore 83 67 T 23.9 —; Belgaum 73 67 0.5 31.9 minus 3.9; Bhuj 90 0 9.0 minus 2.1; BOMBAY 81 75 0.5 48.7 minus 10.1. Calcutta 84 81 0.1 51.1 plus 11.3; Gulbarga 86 71 T 21.8 plus 5.0; Karachi 86 80 0 1.9 minus 3.7; Madras 98 80 0 8.0 minus 3.0 Mahabaleshwar 65 62 1.6 171.9 minus 59.1; Mangalore 85 76 0.6 105.5 plus 3.3; Marmagao 83 74 0.5 101.5 plus 18.9, Nagpur 81 73 T 35.5 minus 1.4; Poona 80 71 0.1 16.4 plus 1.3; Rajkot 80 74 0 13.0 minus 0.6; Sholapur 88 70 0 21.0 plus 6.6.

Heavy Rain In N. Konkan

POONA, Sept. 6, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday the 6th September 1947:

A low pressure area is apparently moving across the Arakan into the North-east Bay of Bengal where it may rapidly intensify into a depression. Yesterday's sunta depression is centred this morning near Jhansi and has caused heavy rain in West Central India, Guna reporting twelve inches. Rainfall has been widespread in Malabar, the Konkan, North Hyderabad, East Rajputana, West Central India, the East United Provinces, Bihar, Bengal and Assam and local in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Central India, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and South Hyderabad. A few showers have occurred in the West United Provinces, the East Punjab, Gujarat, South-east Madras, the Madras Deccan and the North Madras Coast.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 7TH EVENING: Rainfall will be widespread in the West United Provinces, Central India and the Konkan and local in the East Punjab, East Rajputana, the East United Provinces, North-east India, the Central Provinces, the North Deccan, Malabar and South-east Madras. A few showers are likely in the rest Peninsula and Gujarat.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally heavy rain will occur in West Central India, East Rajputana and the North Konkan with very heavy falls in the West United Provinces within the next 8 hours.

U. S. Presidential Campaign

Wallace May Head Third Party

BY HARRY W. FRANTZ, U.P.A. STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON—(U.P.A.): The possibility that Henry A. Wallace may head a "third party" movement in the 1948 Presidential Campaign has caused some uneasiness in the camps of the regular Democratic and Republican Parties, and has caused caution in making categorical claims concerning election outcome.

It is not believed that Wallace and his followers have any prospect whatever of winning a national election, but in view of close Republican-versus-Democratic strength in many states and cities the appearance of a "third party" in even a few states and metropolitan centers could affect the net outcome of an election. In the United States electoral system, a majority of electoral votes rather than of total votes determines the presidential contest, and a gle largely populated state could conceivably have a decisive result.

At this stage of national politics, the Wallace group has started a "movement," rather than an actual party organization, and Wallace himself appears inclined to make his bid for power through the Democratic Party—at least until the extent of his strength is revealed in preliminaries to the national Democratic Convention of 1948. His intentions for the present have disturbed the Democrats more than the Republicans, since a minority wing in the Democratic Party would impair Mr. Truman's hance of re-election.

Republican politicians, nevertheless, are uneasy about the intentions of Wallace and his followers, since any effort to organize a "new Party" would presumptively look to the 1952, as well as the 1948 elections, and historically such "progressive" movements have cut heavily into Republican strength among farmers and workers.

TROUBLED FEELING

Despite the present statistical "prosperity" of the United States, there is a certain troubled feeling about a new crisis in world affairs and the economic cycle before the election of 1948. As both Republican and Democratic regular parties, since the death of President Roosevelt, have moved far to the right, it would not be surprising if relatively radical elements should attempt better organization. In popular terminology, such a movement would probably be described as "progressive," or "New Deal revival" rather than "Radical," and the degree of its success would depend upon the effectiveness of its leadership.

At present, full employment, high farm prices, and a popular desire to "stop Communism" in the United States have handicapped a potential "third party" in three areas where earlier "third party" movements gained strength. Conversely, if 1948 should reveal increasing unemployment, a slump in farm products prices, and a relaxation in the present severely anti-Russian feeling, a new orientation might develop in partisan politics.

In United States history 'third party' movements have usually been short-lived and ineffective. They grew out of particular needs or "drives," as monetary reform agrarian crisis, or the prohibition of alcoholic beverages. A notable exception was the Republican Party, which grew up in 1854 to 1856 as consequence of anti-slavery struggle, and won its first national election with Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

In the 20th century there have been several "third party" efforts, but the most significant were those of Theodore Roosevet and the Progressive Party in 1912 Campaign and of Robert A. LaFollette with a more liberal "progressive" platform in 1924.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S ATTEMPT

Theodore Roosevelt's attempt grew out of his inability to gain control of the "regular" Republican Party, and had the net effect of dividing the Republican Party vote, with consequent election of Woodrow Wilson, a Democrat. In the Electoral College, Wilson had 435 votes, Roosevelt (Progressive Republican) 88, and William Howard Taft (regular Republican candidate for re-election) only 4

In 1924 Senator Robert A. LaFollette, a politician of great astuteness, headed a 'progressive party' in the Presidential Campaign against Calvin Coolidge, Republican victor and John W. Davis, conservative Democrat. This third party was years in preparation; had support of many unions, including the Railway Brotherhoods, and had members in both Senate and House Representatives.

Nevertheless, the Progressives gained only 17 per cent, or less than 5,000,000, of the popular vote and in electoral returns carried only the thirteen votes of LaFollette's home state of Wisconsin. LaFollette then abandoned further efforts to organize a permanent 'third party.'

Wallace's potential support in event of a "third party" campaign would be derived from : (1) The relatively radical wing of organized labour, which dislikes the opportunistic policy of helping labour friends and hurting labour foes which the American Federation of Labour has followed. (2) Some elements of farm populations who thought that Wallace as Secretary of Agriculture had progressive and beneficial plans; and (3) segment of national population which thinks that a further effort should be made to harmonize United States-Soviet Russian relations in favour of the "One World" system.

Canada To Sell Atomic Isotopes Abroad

By James Nelson U.P.A. Staff Cor- respondent.

OTTAWA, (U.P.A.): Canada will produce and sell a wide range of radio-active isotopes for medical research to foreign countries as soon as the Chalk River, Ontario, chain reaction pile is producing sufficiently to meet Canadian needs, the Reconstruction Minister C. D. Howe told the press today.

Howe said that a pile about twice the size of the one being planned for construction in the United Kingdom is already making isotopes in quantity It is expected that within a matter of weeks it would be producing a sufficient quantity to meet the steady stream of orders from medical research institutions across the country.

Dr. C. J. MacKenzie, president of the National Research Council, the governing body for theChalik River development, said that the use of radio-active isotopes would open vast new fields for research into industrial applications as well as medicine.

He said: "We have no objection to supplying other countries with isotopes. If there is a world price we will sell at the world price."

Howe said that the Chalk River plant could be made self-supporting if plutonium were sold but there is no intention to sell plutonium at present.

He personally, he added, would be greatly disappointed if plutonium power was not harnessed for industry before my life time.

The Chalk River development is now principally engaged in developing uses for plutonium and ways in which its fishion power can be harnessed.

Asked about the military applications of atomic energy research, Dr. MacKenzie said he found some startling results in the research with isotopes to find out where the plant life got the nitrogen it required during its various stages of growth.

Despite contrary reports, Howe said that there is close co-operation between Canada and the United States in atomic enery research. Canadian scientific data on the subject is freely available to the United States and the latter has given Canada all the pertinent information she desired.

The construction of the chain-reaction pile in Canada howecer, was purely a Canadian development without United States' assistance

AUSTRALIA FOR UNO COMMISSION

Inquiry Into Violation Of Month-old Truce

BATAVIA, Sept. 6 (Reuter): The Indonesian Government has named Australia to sit on the three-nation United Nations Inquiry Commission to probe into the conflict with the Dutch, Jogjakarta (Republican) Radio announced tonight.

President I. R. Soekarno and his Premier Dr Amir Sjariffudin advised Mr. Charles Eaton, Australian Deputy Consul-General of the decision.

A minority of the Cabinet was said in well-informed circles to have proposed Syria instead of Australia.

Mr. Eaton and M. Etienne Raux, the French Consul, have cancelled a trip to the East Java battle area and instead will attend tomorrow's conference in Batavia with other Consuls of the United Nations fact-finding team, the Radio announced.

VIOLATIONS OF TRUCE

The Indonesians today charged the Dutch with 1,000 violations of the month-old truce while the Dutch said there had been 800 Republican violations.

Today's Dutch communique claimed 12 clashes in Java yesterday with Republican "sniping and sabotage."

PLAN FOR PEACE IN INDONESIA

THE HAGUE, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—Following its special Cabinet meetings held during the past two days and the flying visit to the United States of Dr. Hubertus van Mook, Lieut. Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, the Dutch Government will make a statement on its Indonesian policy to the second chamber of the States general next week.

Dr. Van Mook's departure by air today for the United States was for the purpose of talks with American authorities on the Indonesian situation and while he is in America he will also see the Netherlands Ambassador in Washington, Dr. Van Kleffens.

Observers here ascribe to Dr. Van Mook a plan for peace in Indonesia which includes the setting up of an Interim Government for the whole of Indonesia with the support of former Republican Ministers known to oppose Dr. Sutan Shariar.

It is also stated that Dr. Van Mook would be given a free hand to enforce the Dutch interpretation of the Linggadjati agreement which ended the earlier fighting in March this year and proposed the establishment of a United States of Indonesia.

CHITTAGONG FLOOD RELIEF

Mrs. Kalyani Bhattacharji, Mr. J.C. Maitra and Rai Bahadur K. C. Pakrashi Presidents of Bengali Mahila Samity, Bengal Club and Bengali Education Society jointly appeal to the Bengali residents and Associations of Bombay to attend the meeting to be held at Bengali School, Naigaum, Dadar at 10 a.m. on Sunday, 7th September to devise the ways and means of helping the victims of Chittagong Flood.

DELHI PUBLIC ASKED TO KEEP AWAY FROM STREETS

Dusk To Dawn Curfew In Mussoorie, Stabbings In Agra

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5 (API).—The District Magistrate, Delhi, has directed all persons to abstain from remaining in public streets or in any public place in certain areas in Delhi from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. on September 7.

Following certain incidents of looting and rioting in the area of Lodi Road Colony, within the jurisdiction of New Delhi Municipality, a curfew has been enforced within the entire area of Lodi Road Colony, excluding the Lody Road, between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. everyday from today and until 6 a.m. on September 12, 1947, says a press note issued by the District Magistrate today

DUSK TO DAWN CURFEW

MUSSOORIE, Sept. 5 (API).—A dusk-to-dawn Curfew has been imposed in Mussoorie upto September 15th, following a case of stabbing last night. Seven persons have been arrested in connection with the incident, it was reported.

Police fired a few rounds to disperse a threatening crowd near Harrawala Railway Station last night and arrested six persons, according to a report received here.

A crowd which had collected at Kanardan Railway Station dispersed after setting fire to a few huts, the report said.

STABBING IN AGRA

AGRA, Sept. 5 (API).—About a dozen persons were arrested following a stabbing case in Belanganj Road, near Tilmaithan, on Wednesday night. A collective fine of Rs. 10,000 has been imposed on the locality.

NEHRU VISITS RIOT AREAS IN DELHI

Bomb Bursts In Train Compartment: Three Killed

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6 (API): India's Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner, visited some of the troubled areas in Delhi, including Karolbagh and Subzimandi this afternoon.

In view of the present situation Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Viscountess Mountbatten of Burma have decided not to give or attend any social entertainments for the time being, says a press note.

His Excellency the American Ambassador and Mrs. Grady have accordingly postponed the reception they had planned for September 10 in honour of Their Excellencies.

Three persons are reported to have been killed and about ten injured when a bomb exploded in the compartment of a train which was about to leave Delhi junction station this afternoon. A number of arrests were made.

In the area adjoining Tibbia College in Karol Bagh Police Station hostile crowds of Hindus and Mohammadans gathered at about 9 a.m., says a press note issued by the District Magistrate Delhi, to-night. "The situation", adds the press note, "was, however, saved by the timely arrival of the Deputy Commissioner, the Police and the Military who had to fire a number of rounds to disperse the crowds. One person was injured.

A number of stabbing incidents took place in various parts of the town. Police had to open fire in Chawk Hauz Kazi and use tear gas to disperse the crowd. Three persons were injured by firing.

CALCUTTA QUIET

Calcutta was quiet and normal throughout Saturday, says a West Bengal Government press note.

The press note adds that there was the usual weekend activities in the city with busy traffic on the main thoroughfares until late hours. In view of the sustained imorovement in the situation the duration of curfew in the jurisdiction of nine police station areas was reduced by three hours so as to be now in force from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m.

Police vigilance and patrolling continued as also the activity of the peace brigades. The police made several searches and recovered property stolen during the disturbances on Monday and Tuesday. A large number of arrests were made in this connection.

TWO KNIFE ATTACKS IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday: "Two knife attacks were reported from Parel on Saturday. One of the attacks proved fatal" says a press note issued at 10 p.m. today by the Director of Publicity, Bombay.

35-HOUR CURFEW IN PAREL

The Press Note adds: "Following some incidents yesterday the Commissioner of Police has ordered a 35-hour Curfew in Parel, from 9 a.m. today to 8 p.m tomorrow, Sunday, September 7.

The order applies to areas and places bounded by and inclusive of South: Govindajee Keni Road, East: Scheme Road No. 3, North: Morbag Road, and West: Vincent Road (Eastern Pavement).

NO INCIDENTS IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 6 (A.P.I.): No incidents have been reported in the city during the last 24 hours. As a precautionary measure, however, curfew has been imposed tonight within the city walls from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m.

"Tudor IV" Passes Tropical Tests

The Tudor IV, Britain's first post-war civil aircraft successfully completed a week' tests under tropical conditions Air Vice-Marshal Benne, Chief Executive British South American Airways Corporation, who was in command of the Tudor during the trials is said to be satisfied with her behaviour As far as has been found the aircraft will require no modification. The total mileage flown was 11,114 and the total flying time, 57 hours. The pressure system was tested at altitudes exceeding 20,000 ft.

SOCIAL REFORM AND VILLAGE PANCHAYAT BILLS

Agenda For Poona Session Of Bombay Assembly Opening On Wednesday

The following items figure in the Agenda for the Second Session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, commencing at the Council Hall, Poona, on Wednesday September 10 at 2 p.m.

Nomination of four Chairmen by the Speaker. Nomination of four members by the Speaker on the Committee of Petitions.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

A Bill to provide for the prevention of fragmentation of agricultural holdings and for their consolidation—Second and Third Readings.

A Bill to repeal the Mussalman Wakf, Bombay Public Trusts Registration and Parsi Public Trusts Registration (Amendment) Act, 1944, and the Mussalman Wakf (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1945, and to re-enact certain provisions of the said Acts—First, Second and Third Readings.

A Bill to entitle Harijans to enter and perform worship in temples in the Province of Bombay—Presentation of Select Committee's Report and Second and Third Readings.

A Bill to repeal the Bombay Prevention of Gambling (Amendment) Act, 1941, and to re-enact certain provisions thereof and to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887—First, Second and Third Readings.

A Bill to repeal the Mamlatdars' Courts (Amendment) Act, 1942, and to re-enact certain provisions thereof—First, Second and Third Readings.

A Bill to repeal the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax and the Bombay Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1940, and the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Act, 1942, and to re-enact certain provisions of the said Acts—First Second and Third Readings.

GOVERNMENT MOTION

Motion by the Hon. Minister for Forests and Agriculture under section 8 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923)—

"This Assembly approves the notification which Government proposes to issue under section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923) and which has been laid in draft before the Assembly."

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS

A Bill to provide for the prevention of unequal marriages in the Province of Bombay—Motion for reference to Select Committee and Second Reading—Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi.

A Bill to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929 in its application to the Province of Bombay—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi.

Resolution by Mrs. Khadija Shuffi Tyabji: "This Assembly recommends to Government that with a view to providing adequate facilities for secondary education for the Muslim girls in this Province, Government should take early steps to open High Schools with hostels attached, specially for Muslim girls one for Greater Bombay and one for each of the three divisions of the Province."

URDU UNIVERSITY?

Resolution by Mr. J. H. Shamsuddin: "This Assembly recommends to Government to appoint immediately a committee of Muslim Educationists and others to inquire into and to report upon the immediate steps to be taken by Government for the establishment of an Urdu University in the province of Bombay."

Resolutions by Mr. H. I. Kalyani: "This Assembly recommends to Government to appoint a provincial as well as district committees having two-thirds of their members from Harijans, especially from the sweeper and scavenger communities, with a view to investigating into and suggesting improvements in the conditions of the services of sweepers and scavengers employed in Municipalities, notified areas and town areas."

Resolution by Mr. L. M. Shrikant: "This Assembly recommends to Government that, while not differentiating between various parts of the province and between various sections of the population resulting in the separatist tendencies, it should nevertheless make especial provision for and give special priority to the Backward Areas inhabited by the aboriginal tribes in the various schemes of Reconstruction Plan for their rapid progress and integration with the rest of the community."

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS BILL

Units of Self-Government in the rural areas of the Province are proposed to be created under a bill drafted by the Government of Bombay, the bill which is on the lines of the United Provinces "Gaon Hukumat Bill" will be introduced in the forthcoming session.

Villages with a population of over 1,000 will stand to benefit by the proposed measure, and out of nearly 22,000 villages in the province about 5,000 will have their own units of self-government, or "Village Panchayats", in two years.

The Provincial Government proposes to give, under certain conditions, 15 per cent of the total Land Revenue collected from the village to work out the plan of village self-government.

SEVERAL COURSE SCRATCHINGS AT POONA RACES

Solitary Firm Favourite Materialises: Trainer Shinde Scores A Treble

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 6.

To-day at Poona, when the First Day of the Big Meeting was decided, the going was heavy and hence several candidates were withdrawn at the last minute. Even this failed to make the winner picking easy, as a solitary firm favourite materialised in the lengthy programme of ten events.

Trainer Shinde scored a grand treble for his patron the Maharaja of Kashmir through the medium of Raj Doot, Jo Hukum and Royal Mantle. The first two winners were judiciously handled by jockey Davis. This powerful rider who had a conspicuous season at Calcutta during the last season goes to scale at 8 stones 3 pounds. Ramu Shinde rode the other Kashmir winner Royal Mantle who when scoring by a short head from the fancied Truman was placed inches away from the tan. The heavily supported Once Again planted at the gate in this event. The second objection was in the concluding event by the rider of runner-up Maid of Honour against winner Fast Worker and it was overruled. Amir Ahmed who is in striking form again rode remarkably well on his winners Nafeeza and Fast Worker.

RACE RESULTS

THE GHORPURI PLATE Division II—Distance 1 mile

Mr. Osman Chotani's PALMY DAYS 8-12 Narayan S. 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's LADY BEAUTIFUL 9-0 S. Chavan 2
Mr. Kelso's MISS RUTTY 8-1 Shivaji 3
Mr. I. G. Gajjar's BRIOCHE 8-7 J. Bhosie 4

Not run: Sugar Palm.

Won by: 6 lengths, Short head, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 53 1/5 seconds.

Trainer: E. Mahomed.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 98. Places Rs. 30, Rs. 19 and Rs. 49.

THE SIRUR PLATE—Division about 1 1/2 miles.

Mr. Ahmed Abbas's BRIGHT MAID 7-7 Purtu S. 1
Mr. Ali Akbar's RUBY 8-4 Cunningham 2
Mr. Aly Khan and Mr. R. K. F. Singh's OORMILLA 8-6 Amir A. 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's MISS GWALIOR 8-5 S. Chavan 4

Not run: Brilliant Sunshine, Prithviraj, Shamma, A.C.C. Brioche.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 4 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 54 2/5 seconds.

Trainer: Owner.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 96. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 14 and Rs. 19.

THE GHORPURI PLATE Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. J. H. Sorabjee's BILLY BOY 7-13 Shaikh 1
Mr. F. J. Collins's MAGIC LOVE 8-4 Cunningham 2
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's MOVING PICTURE 8-5 Dasrath S. 3
M/s. D. F. Karaka and Hossein's CROWN JEWEL 8-1 Aurobinda 4

Not run: My Pet, Point Me Out, Miss Harmony, Star in a Million, Salma, Prithviraj, A.C.C. and Royal Kumar.

Won by: Neck, 4 1/2 lengths, Head.

Time: 1 minute 53 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 69. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 15 and Rs. 13.

Trainer: K. M. Patel.

THE FILLIES TRIAL—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. I. A. G. Moloobhai and Gulam Hussain F. Talegaonwalla's NAFEEZA 8-7 Amir Ahmed 1
Mr. K. S. Irani's MAH-I-NAU 8-11 Davis 2
Khan Saheb S. Rashid Ahmed's AMAR KIRTI 8-11 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. G. R. Kolte and Rao Saheb D. B. Bhilare's KURLESHWARI 8-11 Damodar 4

Not run: Fair Haven, Maduri, Jean-ne D'Arc, Indra Mohini and Jouette.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 66. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 18 and Rs. 14.

Trainer: Major K. P. Jadhav.

THE COLTS TRIAL—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Kashmir's RAJ DOOT 8-11 Davis 1
Messrs. C. J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's HURRY ON 8-11 Kheemsingh 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's POST MASTER 8-11 Kasbekar 3
Maharaja of Idar's IMPERATOR 8-11 Brace 4

Not run: Dev Doot, Scarface, Tomcat, Jane Jigar, Here's Luck, Boop's Fancy, Shivaji and Kunigal Star.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 67. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17.

Trainer: G. L. Shinde.

THE GWALIOR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs. C. J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's JANE JIGAR 8-5 Kheemsingh 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's GEORGIE 8-4 P. Khade 2
Major A. Svamvur's KING'S CUP 9-3 Shanker 3
Mr. Ahmed M. Khairaz's ROYAL CRUSADER 8-12 Cunningham .. 4

Not run: Snehprabha, Raj Doot, Mah-I-Nau, Belamina, Bronzewing, Black Page and Loyal.

Won by: 3 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 36 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 15 and Rs. 18.

Trainer: A. L. J. Talib.

THE CRITERION—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's DEEPAK MAHAL 8-12 Roberts 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's JAIWANT 9-6 S. Chavan 2
Messrs. N. D. Bagree and H. B. Nemani's CORISANDE 8-2 Davis 3
The Raja of Miraj, Jnr.'s ILLICIT 7-4 Shiba 4

Not run: Flying Home, Sister Vincent, Jesting Pilate, Goodwill and Sunbathing.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 3 lengths, 6 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 20 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 13. Places Rs. 13 and Rs. 15.

Trainer: Major V. M. Lad.

THE WILLINGDON CUP—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharani of Kashmir's JO HUKUM 8-7 Davis 1
Sir Sultan Chinoy's FUTURITY 8-9 P. Khade 2
Messrs. Syed Amjad Ali and Mahomed Moloobhoy's FAIR HAVEN 7-4 G. Chavan 3
Mr. P. H. Vaswani's MORTON DAISY 8-12 West 4

Not run: D. of Ramgarh, Royal Consort, Comet, M. and B., Aziz, Pom Pom II and Romeo.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 46. Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 13.

Trainer: G. L. Shinde.

THE LINCOLN PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Maharaja of Kashmir's ROYAL MANTLE 7-8 Shinde R. 1
Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's TRUMAN 8-6 P. Khade 2
Maharaja of Kashmir's DEV KUMAR 8-0 Shivaji 3
Messrs. Hope and Chandulal J. Shah's HIMALAYA 7-13 Antoo 4

Not run: Near Image, Gipsy Moon, Kathiawar Mail, Army and Navy and Merry Windsor.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 28 and Rs. 16.

Trainer: G. L. Shinde.

THE GWALIOR PLATE. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's FAST WORKER 8-5 Amir Ahmed 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's MAID OF HONOUR 8-5 P. Khade 2
Mr. K. S. Irani's AALAM BANO 8-1 Davis 3
Mr. A. J. Wadia's TOMCAT 8-11 Kheemsingh 4

Not run: Big Pearl, Mauretania, Firefly, Princess Padma, Windsor Park, Raj Yogi and Toistar.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 78. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 40 and Rs. 21.

Trainer: Owner.

Ghaus Wins Singles Cup At Chiswick

LONDON, Sept. 6. (Reuter): Ghaus Mohammed, India's international lawn tennis star, won the Singles Cup at Chiswick Hard Court Lawn Tennis tournament, easily beating H. F. Walton, the Royal Air Force champion 6-2, 6-2.

ROVER'S CUP FOOTBALL

TRADES ENTER SEMI-FINALS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TRADES 4
CITY CLUB, LUCKNOW 1

Trades India Sports Club became the third side to qualify for the semi-finals of this year's Rover's Cup Football Tournament by accounting for the City Club from Lucknow by four goals to nil.

Though they scored four goals, the limitations of the winners' attack were fully exposed in their match this evening. Their forwards were very poor marksmen in addition to being somewhat selfish. They shot either straight in the hands of the custodian or shot very wide. With such marksmanship their chances against Mohan Bagan whom they are likely to play in the penultimate round are very bleak.

On a very slippery and unfamiliar surface the Lucknow side showed ample sign of good and intelligent football. Under more favourable circumstances it would not have been surprising to see the decision reversed.

Raymond and Thomas scored in the first half to give the Trades a 2-0 lead. After resumption the local inside-left scored the third goal of the match. Outside-right K. Khan restored equality when he converted a penalty resulting from Manuel fouling Mohd. Kazur, Parab scored the last goal of the evening by converting another penalty awarded when he himself was fouled.

THE TEAMS:

TRADES—Sanjiva; Manuel and Rathnam; Perumal, Rashad and Govind; Bhimrao, Parab, Raymond, Thomas and Matori.

CITY CLUB, LUCKNOW—Wajahat Yar Khan; Kazur Husan and M. Laman; Wajahul Hasan, Aziz and Mahabir; K. Khan, Abid Mohd. Kazur, B. Gosh and Mumtaz.

REFEREE—A. M. Khan.

Sunday evening at 5-30 p.m. Mohan Bagan vs. S. Staffords.

BRITISH MINERS' DECISION TO-DAY

Union Secretary To Plead For Acceptance Of Shinwell's Proposal

DONCASTER—Yorkshire, Sept. 6 (Reuter): In the Yorkshire mining village of Grimethorpe 132 men will meet to-morrow to make a decision which will affect the whole economic life of Britain and her chances of weathering the economic crisis.

They are the miners who went on strike a month ago in protest against being asked to increase their daily task at the coal face and brought 70,000 other Yorkshire miners out in sympathy.

At to-morrow's meeting the 132 men will be addressed by their Union Secretary, Mr. Ernest Jones. He will ask them to accept a proposal by Mr. Shinwell that a three-man Fact Finding Committee, of which he will be a member, start investigating their grievances the moment they return to work. The other two members will themselves be coal face workers.

The issue, which precipitated the strike was a Government call to miners to honour the pledge they gave in return for a five-day week, by increasing their daily task. This was translated by the local Grimethorpe Coal Board Committee into an order that 23 instead of 21 feet of coal face be hewn daily.

The men who objected most strenuously and led the strike were the fillers, who would have to shovel four and a half tons of coal daily on to the mechanical converter belts instead of the previous three and a half tons.

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON NAIROBI STRIKERS

Three African Employees Killed & Three Wounded

NAIROBI, Sept. 6 (Reuter): Police fired on strikers at a Government-owned bacon factory 20 miles from Nairobi today, killing three Africans and wounding three others.

One hundred and fifty African employees had struck work after an African clerk refused to subscribe to a native building project.

Last night, when the danger of riots arose, Police reinforcements were called from Nairobi. The District Commissioner read the Riot Act and later the Police were ordered to fire when attacked by strikers.

AUSTRALIAN SPORTSMANSHIP PRAISED

Incident In Davis Cup Final

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—Australia's best lawn tennis players will be back home in a few weeks' time, ready for their own playing season, after a tour which started in England last spring and wound up with an unsuccessful challenge for the Davis Cup on the Green Courts at Forest Hills (New York.

They have not much in the way of trophies to show for their round the world trip, but they will be taking back with them a host of American friendships because of their sportsmanship, especially in the Davis Cup finals.

The court manners of Jack Bromwich, Dinny Pails and Colin Long were perfect; so perfect in fact that they declined to make anything of an almost noticed incident which might legitimately have given them possession of the Davis Cup, which they lost in 1946.

It happened on the first day of the finals in the game in which America's Number Two, Ted Schoreder, beat Jack Bromwich. Midway through the four set match the Californian had an attack of cramp in his racket arm and signalled to a masseur who came bustling on to the court and started to massage the afflicted limb. Ted carried on playing while the masseur sat on court in one of the official's chairs and each time Schoeder crossed over gave him treatment.

This was directly contrary to the rules of the Davis Cup, and it has since been disclosed that after the match America's non-playing Captain, Alrick Man (Jr.), offered to default because of Schroeder's unwitting violation. But the Australians would have none of it, saying they would not accept a victory they had not won on the courts.

If they had claimed the match, as they would have been within their rights in doing according to several experts, the ultimate result might easily have been affected.

SITTING DOWN

Another thing which the Australians allowed to pass unnoticed was Schroeder's habit each time he changed ends of sitting down in a chair vacated by the non-playing Captain and taking it easy while he wiped the sweat from his face. The time consumed was no more than a couple of minutes, but in the three hour five set duel with Pails on the final day these little delays amounted to a considerable lapse of time. Pails was invariably waiting for the American to get back to the base line.

Davis Cup rules allow a ten minutes break after the third set, but Schroeder's brief squats must have totalled at least another half hour.

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HIRONOSHIN FURUHASHI—

Claimed World's Best Swimmer

By LESLIE NAKASHIMA

TOKYO, (U.P.A.): Japanese swimming experts claim that 19-year-old Hironoshin Furunashi of Nihon University at Tokyo is the best swimmer in the world and wish he could prove it in international competition.

In the National Japanese Championships at Tokyo in August, Furuhashi was clocked in 4 min. 38.4 seconds in a 50-meter pool for the 400-meter freestyle—the fastest time ever made in any size pool. It bettered by a tenth of a second the recognized world mark of 4:38.5 set by Bill Smith of Hawaii and Ohio State University in a 25-yard pool.

Japanese swimming authorities, whose times in pre-war days were accepted by the International Swimming Federation, have applied to the Federation for recognition of Furuhashi's new record, but admit they are not optimistic it will be accepted.

In the same meet, Furuhashi won the 1,500-meter National Championship in 19:15.4 bettering American champion Jimmy McLane's U.S. record of 19:23.1 made in 1946 at the A.A.U. national outdoor championships at San Diego, California.

Furuhashi could have won the 100-meter and 200-meter freestyle title, too, his admirers say, but the rules limit any one entrant to two events. The Jap star is unbeatable in practice at the shorter events, too, the friends claim.

Furuhashi hails from a locality which has produced many Jap Olympic swimming stars, a small town near Lake Hamana about 150 miles southeast of Tokyo. He is the first son and second of eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Uhachi Furuhashi, farmers near the village. His mother died in 1946.

After seeing his son establish the new unofficial world record in the 400-meter freestyle, the elder Furuhashi told newsmen:

"My son received his greatest encouragement from his mother, who was fond of sports, particularly swimming. I, too like sports and in my younger days competed in amateur wrestling in Tokyo, so sports interest was born in Hironoshin. And he is helped because he is a teetotaller and doesn't smoke."

Tetsuo Hamuo, who won the 200-meter breaststroke championship at the Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936 and set a new record, says Furuhashi has a good competitive personality. He is pleasant and cheerful and his grades in the literature department are good.

"He is conscientious in his training and his coaches do not have to give him any orders," Hamuro explained.

It undoubtedly will surprise European swimming experts to know that Furuhashi personally prefers to get into his best form by swimming 7,000 meters a day. He now swims only 5,000 meters since he doesn't have enough food to provide energy for the other 2,000 meters."

But the swimmer himself hastens to disclaim any intention to make excuses for possible poor showings.

"I'm not too badly off," the sturdy youngster points out. "Along with other swimmers on the Nihon University team I grow my own vegetables on the dormitory grounds near the swimming pool in the suburbs of Tokyo.

For breakfast, Furuhashi eats rice and a bean paste soup. For lunch he has rice and vegetable cooked with fish and vegetables, and dinner is the same.

"Furuhashi's only source of protein is fish, which is not so good," said Hamuro. "He would like to get beefsteak but beef is scarce. I am sure that with the proper amount of meat in his diet Furuhasi could make even better times."

Furuhashi is five feet eight inches tall and weighs 157 pounds, which is big for a Japanese.

METHOD OF COACHING

His coach is Katsuyoshi Murakami, who coached Shozo Makino, world record-holder in the 880-meter freestyle. He watches Furuhashi closely but seldom interferes. Occasionally he makes suggestions which help the swimmer develop his own strong characteristics.

That method of coaching is new in Japan. Instead of laying down one particular style and demanding that all swimmers follow it, the coaches now work on the best individual traits of each swimmer, feeling that each man, encouraged to develop his own traits to the utmost, will in the long run give better performances.

Furuhashi is a prime example of success in this method.

His style is anything but beautiful, but he swims easily and with a peculiar finesse. His body rolls considerably because he has powerful strokes and the up-and-down motion of his body as he breathes on the left side is much more pronounced than in most tournament swimmers.

Another unusual characteristic is that of pulling his arms back immediately as he thrusts them into the water, and he has a strong leg kick. It is the ordinary six-beat kick, but it looks like a lesser beat because he kicks powerfully only when he pulls his stroke.

Hamuro believes that Furuhashi, and all other Japanese swimmers, have excelled in their sports chiefly because of faithful training. The annual swimming season starts in Japan in April and ends in October, and real competitive training begins in May preparing the swimmers for the inter-school meets in June, the district meets in July and the National Championships in August. The intercollegiate tournament is held in September.

Swimmers work out twice daily. In the morning they drill for an hour and a half, starting with a sprint of from 800 to 1,000 meters to build up endurance. Then they rest a moment and sprint 200 to 400 meters under race conditions, following this with leg kicks for 400 to 500 meters with the swimmers holding on to boards. Next is stroke practice with minimum use of the legs, and the drill ends with practice starts up to 50 meters. The afternoon workout lasts for an hour, and follows much the same programme.

SECRET OF SUCCESS

One of the chief reasons for the nation's success in swimming—Japan won every event except the 400-meter freestyle in the 1936 Olympics—is the "pyramid system" under which Japan has probably the largest number of swimmers in the world. Talent from elementary schools up to the universities is watched and given an opportunity to develop to stardom.

And the coaching helps, too. Once a swimmer is considered promising, he gets the advice of not only one coach but all the coaches in Japan, most of whom are former international stars.

Although it would seem at first glance that so many coaches would merely confuse the swimmer, or would get into heated arguments with each other, the practice of allowing the swimmer to set his own style eliminates most of the confusion. Each coach merely tries to help the swimmer make the most of his own style and talent, rather than seeking to change the style to make the swimmer conform to a preconceived pattern which may not fit.

Still another factor in Japanese success is the muscle power in the average Japanese leg. The swimmers develop leg strength to a tremendous degree, and to this strength Furuhashi has added unusually powerful arms.

"To make up for their poorer physique in comparison to people's of other countries," said Hamuro, "the Japanese try hard to improve their swimming and I believe they are very skilful in the water and have no wasted motion or effort."

Because there is no chance that Furuhashi and other Japs will be allowed at the 1948 Olympics, the nation's swimming leaders are seeking other international competition, and are hopeful that by 1952 the wartime sins will be forgiven and Japan again will be permitted in Olympic competition.

"We may be a surprise then," grins Hamuro. 'We should have beefsteak by then."

Ray Robinson Gets Scared!

NEW YORK, Sept. 6. (Reuter) World welter-weight champion, Ray Robinson, one of the heaviest punchers in the ring to-day, had fear in his eyes as he stood in a neutral corner at Madison Square Garden last week and watched the referee counting out his latest opponent Vashy Sebastian, from the Philippines.

Only this summer Ray had seen another opponent named Jimmy Doyle carried unconscious from the ring to hospital, where he died the next day.

Sebastian, who entered the ring against Robinson with a great reputation, lasted less than a minute before two lefts to the jaw sent him back on his heels. His head landed on the canvas with a bang which almost shook ring-siders out of their seats. The fearful Robinson rushed at him when the referee had ceased counting to help him up. It took more than half an hour to bring him back to full consciousness in the dressing room.

Robinson, meanwhile, was telling reporters "I was scared the same thing has happened to him as Doyle. I could not stand a calamity like that again. I would just have to give up boxing."

Merchant Not Going To Australia

Cricket Board's Final Decision

BOMBAY, Sept. 6 (A. P. I.): The Board of Control for Cricket in India to-day announced that it had been finally decided that Vijay Merchant, India's Captain, would not be able to accompany the team due to the condition of his health.

According to the decision of the Board, taken at its meeting at Delhi on August 15, L. Amarnath will now lead the team.

A player in place of Vijay Merchant will be selected at a meeting of the Selection Committee at Poona on September 8.

Writing to the President of the Board of Control for Cricket yesterday Vijay Merchant stated: "Since my return to Bombay on August 21, I have done everything in my power to get physically fit for the Australian tour. I am afraid the different treatments that have been administered to me have not made the slightest difference in my physical condition, and hence it is with the greatest possible regret that I beg to inform you of my inability to proceed with the Indian team to Australia. I am at present physically unable to stand any strain, and there is no likelihood whatsoever of my making any immediate improvement. Only long rest may possibly effect a permanent cure."

Vijay Merchant expressed disappointment that due to reasons beyond his control he had been prevented from placing his services at the disposal of Indian cricket "at a time they might have been somewhat useful." and he hoped that under the captaincy of Amarnath the team would have a very happy and successful time in Australia.

DE MELLO'S REPLY

Replying to Vijay Merchant's letter, Mr. De Mellow said: "You can well imagine how disappointed I am after reading your letter. I am indeed profoundly sorry to learn that even the intense treatment during the past three weeks has given you no relief and that you have definitely to abandon the visit to Australia. May I say once again that we are indeed very unfortunate—our loss is very great and your place both as a Captain and player in our team cannot be filled."

Mr. De Mello requested Vijay Merchant to send a medical certificate, both because it was required for "ordinary routine." and because "some member or members of the Board are sure to ask for it."

OLYMPIC GAMES TO BE HELD IN LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 5, (U.P.A.): Lord Burghley, President of the Olympic Games Organising Committee, said today "the games arranged for London next year will go on."

The former British Olympic hurdling star was replying to a statement made by J. C. Thompson, Chairman of the Chicago Olympics Committee that Chicago was willing to stage the games if Britain decided to withdraw her invitation.

The statement is also expected to end recent newspaper suggestions that Britain should call off the Games in view of present austerity conditions prevailing in Britain.

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SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

SPITEFUL WEATHER CLERK!—ROVERS CUP'S CHIEF ATTRACTION.—MOHUN BAGAN'S DEBUT.—MY PROUDEST DAY.—THE LAST EIGHT.—CHAIBASSA'S ILL-LUCK.—MERRY-GO-ROUND DISAPPOINTS.—BARE-FOOTED IN RAINS!—SOMERSETS' GALLANT FIGHT.

It is a matter of great pity that when we are staging our premier soccer tournament at the Cooperage, the clerk of the weather should make every effort to ruin it. We certainly needed rains very badly—for our water supply and for our crops So we are extremely grateful to the Rain God for removing our wants in these respects

But our complaint is that it does not rain at suitable and convenient hours It pours just before the matches are scheduled to start—apparently with a view to spoil the play, and to keep the crowd away from it! Will the Jupiter Pluvius be sporting enough even at this late hour and give us the pleasure of witnessing some classic football undisturbed and unmarred?

ROVERS CUP'S CHIEF ATTRACTION

The chief attraction of the Rovers Cup this year is of course the celebrated Mohun Bagan Club from Calcutta. It was as far back as 1923 they paid a visit to this city—at the instance of the writer who was then the only Indian Member of the W.I.F.A. Committee They had nearly won the coveted trophy but a serious lapse on the part of their custodian in the last quarter of the final contest helped the Durhams to wrest the honours from them It was a match memorable in the history of Bombay's soccer because it laid the foundation of the Indian football in Bombay—and Western India—in a firm and true basis. The popularity which their visit and their dazzling displays generated among the local public made our game what it is today

MOHUN BAGAN'S DEBUT

Some of their stars are remembered by many even to this day. During all these 24 years I have not seen a stouter full-back than Gostha Paul, and a more energetic and resourceful centre-half than Balai Chatterjee. The latter takes a keen and active interest in the game still He is the official coach and trainer of the Mohun Bagan and I.F.A. He is so mad over the doings of his boys that he has come all the way here—at his own expense—to see them achieve what their predecessors failed to do. I wish Mohun Bagan had taken part in the Rovers more often than they did Then they would surely have earned the primary distinction for an Indian team of carrying away the Cup much earlier than the Bangalore Muslims did in 1937 Let us hope that they will gain their long-differed object on this occasion

MY PROUDEST DAY

This certainly does not mean that I do not wish Trades India, Bombay's pride to win the Blue Riband of the Western India soccer In fact it will be the proudest day of my life, if they succeed in doing so. I have patiently looked forward to this day during all these years. The seed that I sowed more than a quarter of a century ago on Bombay's soil and nurtured since will have borne the fruit I aspired So nothing will please me more than their success. They have a good chance too, as the Calcutta team is not at its best owing to lack of tournament practice due to the disturbances in their city and province

It will indeed be a sight for the gods to see when these two premier teams of Bombay and Bengal meet in the penultimate round as they will most probably to with my loyalty and hopes divided—as they are divided between the two—I say let the better side win

THE LAST EIGHT

Now to return to the competition itself. The following eight teams have entered the quarter-finals in the order they are given here: New Delhi Heroes, Young Men's Club from Bangalore, G.I.P. Railway, Rangers, Trades, City Club from Lucknow, South Staffords, and Mohun Bagan.

I doubt very much if the Heroes would have seen this round at all. If East Bengal had met them in their first engagement. However, they met their Waterloo in the next, where they were eliminated by the Bangalore Young Men. Now the latter have entered the semi-finals in which they will meet either Rangers or G.I.P. Railway. So we will have one local side in the first semi-finals.

From what we have seen of the Lucknow team, I can safely predict that Trades will be the other side from Bombay to figure in the penultimate round from the bottom half of the draw. And it is more than likely Mohun Bagan will oppose them there.

CHAIBASSA'S ILL-LUCK

As I have said above, rains spoilt the matches considerably. The early engagements of the Tournament Proper were held under conditions hardly conducive to scientific or attractive soccer. The Cooperage ground was turned into a lake of a guagmire by turns. The worst sufferers from the antics of the weather clerk were Young Athletic Club from Chaibassa (Behar) I should have liked the match postponed to a later date to give the visitors a fair chance As it was, they were opposed by our League Champions, Trades On the top of it they were provided with ground conditions to which they were absolute strangers Although they were booted to a man, they could not feel quite at home Still they put up an excellent fight against the Champions—the score board is an ass in this case—and lost valiantly. I hope they will return next year and give a proper account of themselves and go home better satisfied than they were on the present occasion.

MERRY-GO-ROUND DISAPPOINTS

We were, however, greatly disappointed by the display of Merry-Go-Round from Hyderabad The reports I had heard about the previous achievements of this team had prepared me for a sparkling exhibition from them It may be that three or four of their star players could not make the journey to appear in their initial engagement. But their performance on the whole—under conditions far better than the Chaibassa team had faced—did not class them anywhere above the average. The fact that they were disposed of by an average side like the G.I.P. Railway with ease shows where they stand. Maybe, under my conditions they might have fared more creditably. But that was not to be.

BARE-FOOTED IN RAINS!

I was most surprised to see the Lucknow team playing bare-footed almost to a man. The occasion demanded a well-geared combination. They were really lucky to survive against Goan Sports a local junior side. If the latter could translate their opportunities to solid goals, the U.P. team would not have seen the next round. Probably we shall see them in bright colour on a dry surface if they are fortunate enough to have it later on.

SOMERSETS' GALLANT FIGHT

Before I close, I must pay handsome tribute to the gallant fight put up by Somersets against the redoubtable Mohun Bagan. For a team to be in arrears of three goals within 15 minutes from the kick-off and then give the opponents a good run for their money is a feat worthy of high praise. It was certainly their best performance of the season. The palm goes to their custodian, Stone, from saving them from a double figure tally even though he was beaten by Mewalal, Mohun Bagan's brilliant inside-right, five times. Never relax again after a lead Mohun Bagan, or you will be sorry for it.

IS IT TRUE?

That Jack Kramer, the world champion, has thrown a bombshell on the lawn tennis world by deciding to join the professional ranks of Tilden and Co.?

That the Czars of the Tennis domain are astounded by this uncalled-for decision as they sincerely expect the players to live on air and swell their own coffers ad infinitum?

That they are prepared to overlook sham-amateurism in every shape and form but are determined to stop professionalism at all costs?

That they will raise the barrier between amateurs and professionals so high that they will not be able to see the faces of each other—let alone their respective games?

That the Tennis Nawabs feel that acceptance of honest remuneration by exhibiting one's prowess is derogatory to one's self respect, but to pocket it on the sly is absolutely honourable?

That they hope to pursue their stupid policy of ostracism and social boycott against professionals till Doomsday or they themselves are swallowed by the rising tide of professionalism?

That they strongly hold that matches and tournaments between professionals and amateurs contaminate the latter and spoil their caste?

That the fair sex is not immune from the greed of dirty lucre is causing serious consternation among the snobocracy?

That the snobs are more anxious about the preservation of the class than the progress of the game or maintenance of the players?

That the popular feeling is sharply veering round and the professionals may force them to commit 'harakiri' before long?

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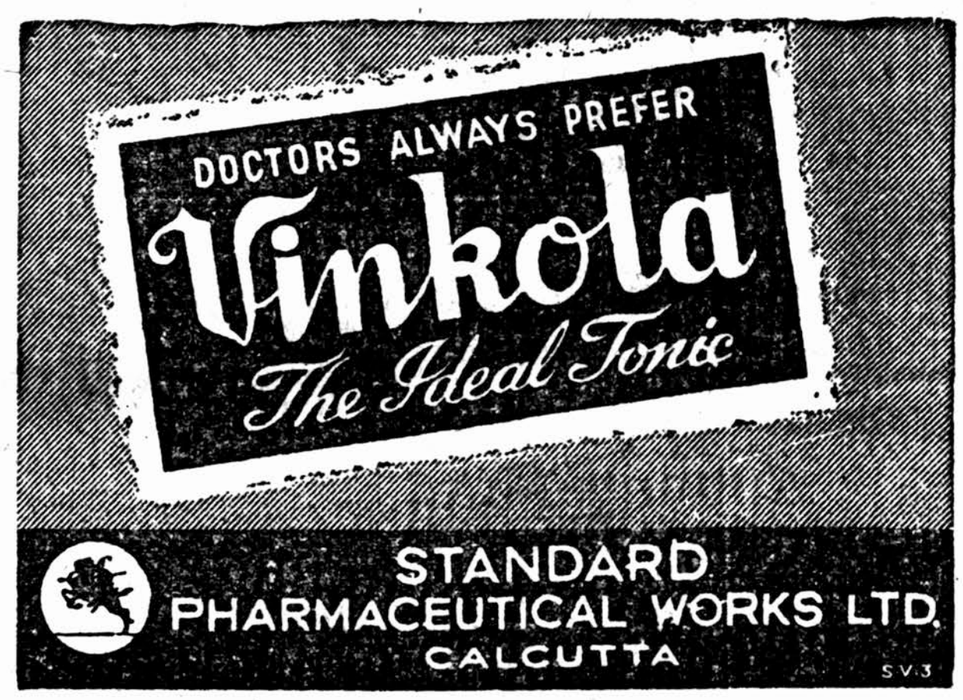

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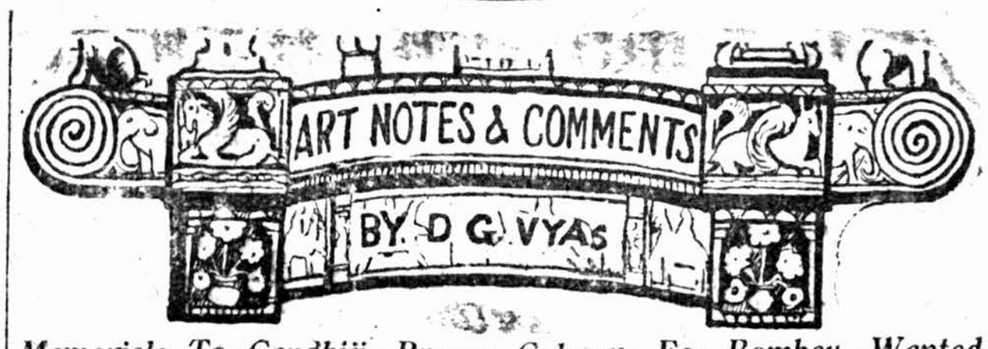


Memorials To Gandhiji—Bronze Colossus For Bombay—Wanted A Few Monuments—Selections Of Sites And Surroundings—Statues Of Englishmen In India—Honour To National Flag—Goodwill And Cultural Mission—When Masters Of Art Meet.

The transfer of power to Indian hands has raised certain issues which are evidently prompted by the spirit of patriotism. The memorial to Mahatma Gandhi is one of them. It has come to be, more or less, a preoccupation especially of the politics-minded people. A committee has been formed in Baroda for the collection of funds in order to erect a statue; but the memorial wave has burst upon Bombay in an unexpectedly violent form

A Gigantic Bronze

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has in hand a scheme which is estimated to cost ten lakhs of rupees; and the memorial, according this scheme, is to take the shape of a gigantic bronze statue. The reverence, in which Gandhiji is held by the whole country, cannot be estimated in the terms of the height or cost of any statue. One, therefore, wonders why the Congress Committee should embark upon a project which is extravagant in cost and fantastic in conception.

Statues should be approached primarily as a problem of art and not as historical documents. They should be excellent works of art and not third rate productions or even mediocrities, if they are intended to pass through ages as relics of the periods in which they are executed. It is, however, not difficult to anticipate the impression which the Gandhi statues will convey to the posterity about the aesthetic sense of the people of the present age, if they are perfunctorily designed and carelessly located.

Points For Consideration

India has a distinctive tradition of sculpture to which she owes much of the glories of her past and which has left to her a rich legacy. In the modern times she has not bothered herself about the insidious retrogression of the tradition, nor has she ever deemed it necessary to set standards of any art; and now all of a sudden she has to approach sculpture for the sake of her specific requirements. What will be the standards and designs of "Indian memorials" in an age in which the sculptural tradition of the country has receded in the background?

The Congress Committee is predominantly a political body, and as such it is called upon to tackle various problems including black market, but it should not consider itself competent to deal, without expert advice and guidance, with the problems of art and memorials of the magnitude it has in view. Cost, standards of art, designs and location are the main points which deserve careful consideration in the case of every memorial scheme of national significance.

Should Be Monumental

The Gandhi memorial demands deep thought, sound judgement and foresight for its planning. It should not be conceived merely as a statue having "exact likeness." A memorial to a great celebrity like Gandhiji should be far above the level of ordinary statues. It should be original and outstanding in design and should be a permanent source of inspiration to the world. Gandhism, which is greater than Gandhiji, should open out a vast field for the artist for the exercise of his creative abilities, if it is to be, and it should be, given a concrete form.

The cost estimated by the Congress Committee is exorbitant and unjustifiable in the present circumstances. Bombay will not be the only town to erect a memorial. Other towns are bound to follow suit, and the aggregate cost counted on an all-India basis will be much higher than the ten lakhs which Bombay is asked to spend. Will India get a really "national" monument in every memorial in return of what she will invest in the latter? There will not be many who will reply to this question in the affirmative.

The objective should be to get the maximum from art with the minimum of cost when Gandhiji is to be honoured with national memorials. No useful purpose will be served by investing huge amount in erecting here and there numerous statues of third rate quality. Gandhi memorials should not be as commonplace as national flags which are allowed to fly anywhere and everywhere. They should be treated as an all-India issue and left to a fully representative and expert committee. Such a committee should select a few towns and also appropriate sites and should get designs of exquisite beauty and of distinct characters for different places. Let there be a few memorials, but the same must be monumental and worthy of Gandhiji.

Location Of Memorials

The selection of sites for statues and other forms of memorials is an important branch of civic art, but modern India has not yet appreciated the values of the same. A big city like Bombay has no logical plan for the disposition of statues. A few of them are provided with inappropriate sites or surroundings. A couple of examples will suffice to illustrate the point at issue. The Dadabhai Navroji statue has a massive background in the Oriental Insurance Building. The Jamshedji Tata Memorial near Bori Bunder has got a petrol pump as its next door neighbour, and two full size statues are provided with shelters in the corners of the compound of the Framji Cowasji Institute at Dhobi Talao.

The proposal for the erection of a bronze colossus to Gandhijji in the harbour off the Gateway of India does not strike a note of originality, as it is manifestly inspired by the "Liberty" statue overlooking the harbour of New York. Freedom has released enthusiasm and the spirit of patriotism, but it has not stimulated independent thinking which is a keynote to the planning of memorials; and, moreover, it has not prompted India to revive her tradition which is needed to impart a national character to memorials.

The Provincial Congress Committee of Bombay ought to have a clear notion about its own objective. If the memorial is conceived to be a commemoration of the dawn of independence, it should take an entirely different shape. India should begin to evolve her own forms and should, thereby, reassert herself as an artistic country. On no account should she think of imitating any country as regards the conception or designs of memorials. If intended to be a statue to Gandhiji, the memorial should be located in a place other than the harbour. Such a statue should not appear as a doorkeeper in front of the Gateway or as a signal-post for ships. The committee should aim at giving to India a monument which would be truly national in standard and spirit. But at the same time it ought to reduce its estimate and revise its decision to locate the memorial.

No Cause For Fear

According to a report by Reuter, a former Indian civil servant, whose name is not mentioned, has proposed in the Conservative Daily Telegraph that public statues of English statesmen and soldiers in India should be taken back to England and re-erected there. The reasons assigned by him are that such memorials might not be welcome to the two new Dominions and that they might suffer from neglect or indignity. The anxiety expressed by a former Indian civil servant should be appreciated, but at the same time it should be stated that India is not a country which would treat, with indignity, statues erected during the days of dependence.

The question of return of statues should be dealt with by the Governments of the Dominions and the British Government. There will be some statues which might have historical importance or which commemorate good work done by some Englishmen and the Dominions would like to retain them. Again some statues, though having little political or historical importance, are likely to be excellent works of art, and as such they should be kept in India, unless they are wanted back in England.

Sanctity Of Flag

Since August 14 the national flags have been allowed to fly anywhere and everywhere. They are reverentially saluted and again are thoughtlessly trampled upon. Such an indifferent treatment to the national flag ought to evoke indignation on the part of those who respect its sanctity as a symbol of sovereignty. The people have taken undue freedom with the flag out of ignorance and also enthusiasm, but they should be taught how to treat it.

It is gratifying to note the Government of Bombay has moved in the matter. The communique issued by the Director of Publicity draws the attention of the people to the treatment unintentionally accorded by them to the symbol of national honour. In it the Government has indicated the proper use and the individuals who are authorised to carry it. The flag should not be allowed to be used in festoons for decorations for the auspicious occasions like wedding and religious festivals or social functions. After all the country has got its "national flag" and it should learn how to respect the same.

For The Mission

The Indo-British Goodwill and Cultural Mission representing different faiths and societies of London is due to arrive in Bombay on September 9. It has an elaborate programme of work in this country. Among the items on the programme are meetings with specialists including arists, exchange of views with representatives of cultural groups and associations and visits to cultural institutions, museums and historical sites. So far as arts are concerned the success of the mission will be judged by the approach it will make to the right material and men

The mission should be directed to the sources of the real cultural heritage under the surface of pseudo-culture. It should not go for music to some of the self-styled sangeet samrats who kill both poetry and melody in North-Indian music. For dance they should witness authentic expositions, by hereditary masters, of the technique of all the classical schools and not ballets like the "Discovery of India" or dances by amateurs who can master any classical technique in four to six weeks' time. Those in charge of guiding the mission ought to introduce to its members, accredited exponents of music and dance of all the classical schools and not half trained amateurs, society artists and the so-called modernists who make the fashionable world of art.

A Rare Meeting

When masters meet—and they meet rarely—they exchange views on art freely and part as close friends. One such meetings—probably the first of its type—came off recently at Calcutta and Shantiniketan. Mr. J. M. Ahivasi, the well-known exponent of Indian art in western India, who was in Calcutta last month, paid a courtsey visit to the great master Shri Abanindra Nath Tagore at his residence. Tagore, to whom Ahivasi is known by name and work, received him cordially, and both discussed their own views on art. Tradition in art was the principal topic, and both expressed the identical views that the same should be preserved, but that one should not be dogmatic about it. Shri Abanindra Nath Tagore emphasised studio-work as indispensable to the teaching of art and the necessity to the artist of devoting himself to creative work in any medium. He granted the request made by Ahivasi to sketch him and autographed the sketch done by the Bombay master in a few minutes. The sketch is reproduced in these columns.

Ahivasi then went to Shantiniketan and spent two days there. Mr. Nandlal Bose, who knows Ahivasi's work and who appeared to be desirous of meeting him, was pleased to receive him. He invited Ahivasi to visit Shantiniketan again in future and to stay there longer. The Kala Bhuvan was closed on that day, but Nandbabu got it opened and took his guest round the institution.

Then they discussed methods of teaching art. Nandbabu's method is in three stages such as creative work-sketching and design, copying old masters and nature-study and is, therefore, different from that followed in Bombay. According to him there are no short cuts to training in any art. Here is something unpleasant for amateurs, who consider themselves as "masters" in spite of two or three years' training and for those who pose as modernists by copying works of European modernists without understanding them. The interviews over which the old controversy did not cast its shadow were cordial and will go a long way to promote better understanding between Bengal and Bombay.

Abanindranath Tagore —*By J. M. Ahivasi*

Let us talk it over—

Looking at some of the speakers in our august assemblies, whether it is the Consembly, the City Corporation or the University Senate, I wonder if they aren't ineffectual angels beating their wings in the void!

On the midnight of the historic 14th as I eagerly followed the proceedings of Free India's Constituent Assembly, I felt it was all a goody-goody affair except for the moving speech of Professor Radhakrishnan. He made a scathing attack on the national traitor, the corrupt official, the hoarder and the black-marketeer. It was well indeed that in the hour of our freedom, this great philosopher should have reminded us of the faults that lie within us!

Three weeks have passed since then and one is afraid those words, still ringing in our ears, are proving to be just the outpourings of an indignant soul! For, no nation-wide campaign has been yet launched to bring to book the enemy of society. The Central Government is pre-occupied with the virtual civil war raging in the land of the Five Rivers.

* * *

Coming nearer home to our own Province and city: the City Fathers talk of creating Greater Bombay and giving an ideal housing system for thousands of workers. But nothing will be seen in atcual cement and concrete for many years to come! Our master planners will have to be content with their blue prints appearing only in the Printer's black ink! They are thus bound to remain ineffectual angels beating their wings in the void created by lack of building materials!

Another instance in point is the recent Senate debate on the future of the medical profession in the country. Petite and soft-looking Dr. Jhirad, first lady of the profession, made a very timely and imaginative suggestion for solving the health problem in the villages. It is common knowledge that the country's medical profession like its teaching profession is miserably under-staffed. Out of the half a million doctors in India (the term 'doctor' is used in the popular sense and under it go the medical graduates, licenciates, the vaidyas and hakims) a preponderating number of them is clustered around in towns and cities On the other hand, the rural areas wherein the majority of the population lives, receives very little medical help. In combination with it, the people's ignorance, poverty, absence of sanitation and potable water supply aggravate the health problem. It is agreed on all hands that for combating this grave menace to the national wealth (peoples health is the wealth of a nation) our doctors will have to go and settle in villages. If not in the smaller ones, at least in the bigger villages which should become sort of health centres for the neighbouring areas.

The first question crops up as how to make the doctors turn villageward? Over and above the insanitary conditions and poverty, lack of easy transport and amenities of life keep them away from places where they are most required. Intense propaganda will have to be carried on to whip up the enthusiasm lest it may prove as the first flush of freedom! But having achieved this, how far will the city-trained doctors be able to serve the purpose? Born and bred up as they are in towns and cities they haven't the faintest idea of life in a village. Besides, they cannot have at their command the best-equipped laboratories, pharmacies and the modern apparatus on which much of their medical skill depends.

The only answer to the question is the plea made by Dr. Jhirad: that of including in the medical curriculum a six months course in actual village life. Instead of upholding the recommendation, some Senators condemned it as meaning a "conscription" of the students. When the flower of youth is conscripted as cannon-fodder in the most advanced countries, it ill becomes India to raise a hue and cry against the possible 'conscription' in a humanitarian cause!

—*Leela.*

The Centenarian Premier & The Beautiful Princess

CASABLANCA.

A centenarian Prime Minister and a beautiful Princess in her teens are two prominent features of present-day Morocco.

The Prime Minister, El Mokhri, is believed to be 104, but, as he says himself: "A man cannot be dead sure of his age within a couple of years." Physically still very active, he was very much to the fore the other day when France's new Resident General Juin landed at Casablanca and was received in chilly silence by the Moroccan crowd, with glad cheers by the European residents and with all the traditional splendour of prancing horses, brilliant gold and silver embroidered saddles and ancient smoky noisy guns by the Berber tribal chiefs come down from the hills to greet the Sultan's new host and guardian. Intellectually, El Mokhri is a trifle less nimble and it is said that the Sultan would like to replace him by some one slightly less aged, but the Sultan's French masters are well content with the conservative passivity of the old statesman and oppose their veto to any change.

Here Is A Tale

Far the more vivid, personality of the two is the girl; seventeen years old, lovely features, with budding promise of coming rotundity but admirably built for all that, with the soft, intelligent brown eyes of her race. Princess Lalla Aicha, the Sultan's elder daughter is leaving her mark on her native country.

I met her recently at Rabat Fair with her sister, a lively fifteen years old child and the two daughters of the powerful Pasha of Marrakesh; all four were dressed in European fashion, and, of course, unveiled. Both princesses wore admirably cut, smart grey tailor-made suits and might have served as patterns of "chic" and elegance. Thereby hangs a tale, for had it not been for the example set by Princess Lalla Aicha, no Moslem woman in Morocco would have dared go about unveiled and dressed after the fashion of Christian "infidel dogs."

What struck me most about the young Princess was her self-possession. She carried herself with a dignity far beyond her years, yet her manner is singularly gracious and her winning smile removes all impression of stand-offishness. Her voice is clear and soft and she speaks fairly slowly. She seems very conscious of the importance of her utterances, and every word is carefully and skilfully chosen.

Of her unparalleled popularity all over Morocco there can be no question and this is all the more remarkable since in Mohammedan countries, women are not usually the object of public notice, let alone popularity. But then she is something entirely new; a Royal Revolutionary, a political force in a troubled and agitated country.

To a friend of hers she confided some months ago: "I have set myself two tasks that are really one: to emancipate the women of Morocco and to spread education among our people."

First Appearance

Her first manifestation of these intentions was when, for the first time unveiled in public and wearing smart European clothes, she appeared on a public platform and opened a girls' school at Rabat; this was followed by similar functions elsewhere. Her speeches on these occasions were short, but they were manifestoes, clarion calls, the echo of which rang loud throughout Morocco.

That one incident smashed a huge breach in the old wall of tradition in which Moroccan womanhood was imprisoned. In the big towns like Casablanca, Fez, Rabat and Meknes, milliners and dressmakers were suddenly besieged by young Arab women anxious to emulate their European and American sisters.

The native population is in majority of Berber origin, with fair skin, light brown or even red hair, blue or grey eyes fairly common, so that today in the streets of Rabat or Casablanca it is in many cases impossible to tell whether a stylishly dressed woman is a Moroccan or a French or Anglo-Saxon woman. The other type of native, smaller, with dark grown eyes and slightly bronzed skin, is undistinguishable from Italian or Spanish women.

Princess Lalla Aicha's bold venture has, however, brought trouble in many a Moroccan household. The men are proving much more conservative than their womenkind. Many a family rumpus has been started by the indignant refusal of a husband to allow his wife to unveil, or by that of a father to permit his young daughters to dress in European fashion.

"Never mind!" said the Princess when she was told of this nation-wide family strife. "The men, poor hidebound creatures, will give way in the end. We women always have the last word!"

Politically, too, this energetic young Princess is quite a power. The "Maghzen", that is the Sultan's court and council, is about the most stodgy assembly of old fogies one could well conceive. The Sultan himself is still a young man and he would like to surround himself with advisers of his own age, but he cannot even change his personal valet without French consent, and the French are well content with a royal household of inactive back numbers.

Reckoning. . . . .

It looks however as if the Fench have made their reckoning without the Sultan and his children. Princess Lalla Aicha does not stand alone in her fight for freedom; she is powerfully aided by her young brother, Prince Moulay Hassan, a bright, good-looking youth whose popularity is intense among all classes of the native population. Together the two of them are daily throwing atomic bombs into the decrepit works of the royal household. Their influence with the Sultan is exercised not only in a progressive, but also in an intensely Nationalistic direction. They resent the fact that the head of what is to-day the oldest Empire in the world should be subservient to a foreign power.

They are not in the least anti-French. Their education has been largely French. But, as young Prince Moulay Hassan is reported to have said lately: "We want to keep the French as friends but we cannot go on putting up with them as our masters."

The tug-of-war between young and old, between Nationalists and 'collaborators", goes on fiercely. I have reason to believe that the new French Resident, General Juin, who knows Morocco of old, for he was one of the bright young men around Lyautey, the great empire-builder whose memory is still cherished by the Moroccans, has set himself the task of devising some compromise between the Moroccan thirst for independence and the French colonists' resolve to keep an iron grip on the country. If France is to retain North Africa, some such compromise is urgently necessary.

(Copyright by North American Newspaper Alliance)

By Geoffrey Fraser

By her emancipating activities Princess Lalla Aicha, the Sultan of Morocco's teen-aged daughter, has brought trouble to the household of many a red eyed Sheikh....

WOMEN'S PAGE

Lady Onion, First Of Sex Led Way To New Varieties

(By THOMAS R. HENRY)

WASHINGTON: A lady onion, the first known individual of her sex, has become the maternal ancestor of scores of varieties of bigger and better onions since she first appeared in a California garden 20 years ago.

This is revealed in a report by Drs. H. A. Jones and A. E. Clarke, Department of Agriculture Plant Breeders.

The finding of this female plant, they say, has made possible the production of hybrids which promise results for onion growers equal to those for corn farmers from the Hybrid corn bred by former Vice-President, Henry A. Wallace. In some cases it has been possible to double size and production.

Ordinarily the onion, like corn, is both male and female and pollinates itself. This means that it duplicates itself exactly from generation to generation. There is no possibility of introducing new "blood" into a family and both the weaknesses and the good points of a strain are indefinitely continued. But there is bound to be some degeneration.

With corn the problem is relatively simple. A minor surgical operation is performed which makes the blossom either all male or all female. Then it can be crossed and new blood introduced with the progeny. With the onion, however, this operation is practically impossible the organs of both sexes being intermingled.

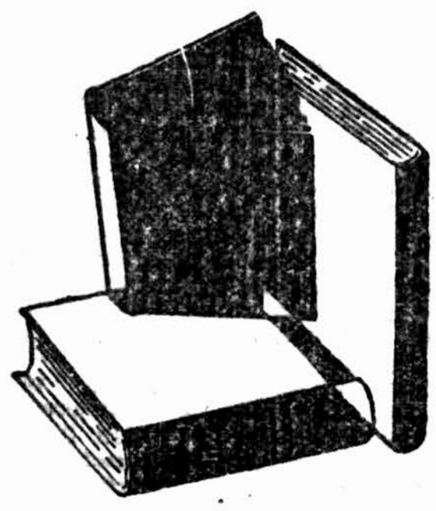
The breeding programme is proceeding along two lines. One gross led to the propagation of an exclusively female line to be used for further crosses. Other crosses introduced many new qualities, but the plants were all of both sexes. The key to the whole breeding programme, it is pointed out, is a continuous succession of onion mothers to serve as the starting points for new lines. The major effort at present is to breed out susceptibility to diseases.

It is, at best, a slow process and, after 20 years, plant breeders say they are just now on the threshold of radically improved varieties.

An Irishman and a Scotsman were passing a Roman Catholic cathedral in Montreal. The Irishman removed his hat: the Scot did the same.

After they had passed, the Irishman said to the Scotsman: *"I thought you were a Presbyterian I was glad to see you take off your hat when you passed the Holy Church."*

"Church!" said the Scotsman. "Mon, I thought it was the Bank of Montreal."



A Study Of Iran

"IRAN—AN ECONOMIC STUDY" By Raj Narain Gupta—The Indian Institute of International Affairs, New Delhi. Pp. 169. Rs. 5/8.

In its new position of freedom India has need to revive its ties of old friendships and to forge new ones. Of our older relations Iran is one of the oldest. Culturally Iran and India have much in common and there is reason to believe that in international relations Iran is likely to be drawn nearer to India than almost any other country in the near and the middle easts. There is nothing like mutually advantageous trade contacts to build up a lasting union especially with a country which is also culturally all

...Ambassador-General for Iran in India ...no has written a foreword to this book is appreciative of both the common heritage and the common interests of the two countries and he has welcomed the publication as one calculated to spread accurate information about Iran in this country. In view of the paucity of authoritative sources on Iranian conditions the author has been constrained to confess that "it is possible that some of the figures may be wrong and the facts may not entirely correspond to the existing state of affairs in that country." Though for this reason the book cannot be used with confidence as a work of reference, it is a good and handy introductory volume to the economic history of Iran. The population of Iran is about 15 millions and the State religion is the Shia sect in Mohamedanism.

Oil is the principal non-agricultural interest in the country, and a good deal of international interest in Iran centres round this mineral. Soviet Russia's recent effort at forming a Russo-Iranian Oil Corporation is the latest phase in this by no means disinterested concern of foreigners in Iran. Now all the principal powers U.S.A., U. K. and Russia are firmly set in the Iranian oil-fields, and whether their mutual relations prove as explosive as the product of nature that brings them there or whether they work together in peaceful co-operation as partners in a world movement towards an indivisible prosperity remains to be seen. Mr. Gupta's book leaves no doubt that unless Iran with the help of really disinterested friends like India bestirs in time, nature's gift may prove a curse to her peace and freedom.

D. G. K.

AFTER ZAMINDAR, WHO?

"ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARI", By Charan Singh—Kitabistan, Allahabad. Price Rs. 7/8. Pp. 263.

This is a very stimulating and practical thesis written by Mr. Charan Singh who is Parliamentary Secretary to the Revenue Minister in the U. P. Besides the relevant factual and comparative data presented in the book the author offers judicious conclusions and practical suggestions. That the large mass of non-cultivating landlords have failed to discharge any essential or useful function is now widely admitted. Abolition of Zamindari is a thesis which in the provinces concerned may, therefore, be taken as having been finally adopted by their governments.

Relevant practical questions now are how will the zamindars be compensated and what will take the place of the zamindari system. Equitable, as distinguished from legal, compensation was adopted by the Congress Party as a plank in their election manifesto. Whether six times the rent would amount to equity is a matter of opinion and in view of the whole process of transfer by sale of zamindaris one would feel inclined to place the multiple at a higher figure. The mode of payment suggested by the author, that of issuing land-bonds redeemable out of limited rental collections, is obviously the most feasible and sound method of effecting the transfer of interests.

On the question of naming the successor to the rights of zamindars the author seeks to steer a somewhat middle course. Peasant proprietorship, which some reputed land socialists have recently come to favour, is supported by the author in preference to nationalization. But as this would logically lead to the creation of new rentier interest and as it would not in all cases conform to the declared ideal of co-operative farming, a special definition is imparted to the phrase peasant proprietor. The new version really amounts to this, that while the proprietor continues to be the cultivator as well, he will not be liable for any rental, other than that which is necessary to pay compensation to the landlord. Moreover, the proprietor is expected to fall in line with any schemes of co-operative land-utilization that may be framed by government. Peasant proprietorship thus turns out to be a special type of restricted tenure under state-landlordism. Thus understood, the alternative would evoke the support of a large majority of land-reformers in India.

D. G.K.

Panorama Of Freedom

"FREEDOM IS HERE" by G. N. Acharya, Distributors Padma, Publications Ltd., Bombay Rs. 1/8.

This compilation by Mr. S. Karing Doyle is made as a Freedom Day offering "to the heroes of the nation, the dead and alive; the countless little men and women whose faith and devotion, courage and sacrifice have led India to this consummation of August 15, 1947."

This brochure is made up of various articles by Mr. G. N. Acharya and is intended "to recount dramatic episodes from India's struggle for freedom." It begins with "A Century of Freedom" and goes on to trace the history of the Indian National Congress from its beginnings, through the various vicissitudes, to the final triumph. Though the writings are taken from different sources, the author has presented a connected and succinct narative of the more important episodes from freedom's history. The Lahore Congress, the Quit India campaign, the I.N.A. trial, the Cabinet Mission—all have been duly highlighted. A number of historical photographs add to the appeal of the present brochure. The compiler's claim that "these pages provide interesting and absorbing political reportage" will thus be fully endorsed by the reader.

Little Brother Agni, of the Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Have you ever wondered what the lightning and thunder are?—asks Brother Asoke Paul of Nepal. And did you ever try to find out, in the way of youngsters, from your all-knowing guardian, your granny or grandpa who keep a steady vigilance on you as a gardener keeps watch over his flowering plants? He did.

Above the clouds floating swiftly and noiselessly, there dwells a mighty being, Indra, the —king amongst gods. He deals in a splendid fashion with his subject gods. And sometimes when the Divine Ruler gets angry and gives expression to his ire, we can hear him making a tremendous noise.....and that is thunder.—That was the simple explanation his granny gave about thunder.

From the crude conception of a god above the clouds raising his angry voice, we have now been able to tell what these phenomena are, what their causes are and how they affect us.

The clouds are nearly always charged with electricity—some with positive and some with negative. Whenever two clouds charged with opposite currents meet together they neutralise each other and in doing so they a sudden expansion of the air causing a vacuum throughout its path. Immediately the surrounding air rushes in to fill it and produce that noise. If the path of the flash is short and straight, we hear a light sound, but if it travels in a long sinuous course, we hear thunder like a long volley of cannon fires, the echoes resounding by the clouds, and adding much to the actual sound.

* * *

Mischief Of Clouds

Not only do clouds exchange their electrical properties between themselves, but they often stoop down to the Earth and cause a lot of mischief to buildings, persons and trees, which we say are struck by lightning.

This dangerous and sometimes fatal greeting of the clouds to the planet may be described thus:—

As an electrified cloud travels across the air it seeks for a fellow charged with the opposite current, and if it finds none within reach, it then tries to come down to Earth for the purpose of neutralisation. It comes down generally via good conductors like steel frames, wet buildings, wet trees, human bodies etc.

Experiments have shown that some trees are very good conductors. Oak, elm, chestnut and pine tress are struck by lightning more than any other tree. But maple and birch trees seem to bear charmed lives against lightning. They seldom get hurt.

Radio poles and high buildings are always vulnerable unless lightning arresters are installed on them. Naturally, perhaps, you might wonder what would become of the steel ships floating in the vast expense of the sea or of the aeroplanes soaring high up in the sky in a thunder-storm. Won't they attract the attention of a cloud seeking neutralisation with other things? Yes, they would, but, thanks to Science, we have devices installed on them, which make them immune from lightning attacks

Those electrified clouds are notoriously mischievous, and you can't say what they will do once they descend down to Earth. Giant trees are struck dead, buildings destroyed, cattle grazing in the open are killed outright, and so are men. The electric discharges also make a great deal of disturbances in the atmosphere, and during the rainy season it becomes almost impossible to listen into the Radio broadcasts

* * *

Scientists' Explanation

Scientists have been able to explain why lightning falls down a tree—for the simple reason of the sudden evaporation of all the moisture in the tree by the great heat of the electricity passing through it. The expansion of the gas bursts the trees.

There are three kinds of lightning: (1) The forked lightning is the ordinary zigzag flash resembling a river with tributaries; (2) The sheet or summer lightning being caused by the illumination of the sky as the result of the reflection of a distant lightning on the clouds; (3) The third phenomenon appears as a ball of fire that moves in an odd manner. This kind of lightning does a great deal of harm but sometimes it proves to be quite harmless.

The speed of the lightning flashes has been measured. They travel at the speed of light, that is 186,000 miles per second. Also a great amount of energy is being produced in the atmosphere during a lightning, far greater than we have been able to generate with all the electricity plants all over the world.

Imagine what amount of harm the lightning would do if even a small part of the 'blitz' got neutralised with the Earth, but fortunately only a very small fraction of it ever does so.

Why do all these dangerous explosions occur at all? Do they do any good? Yes, they do. These electrical discharges make changes in the chemical composition of the atmosphere and produce large quanties of fixed nitrogen within a year. This gas comes down with the rain and fertilises the soil. Thus the lightning is the agriculturists' source of chemical fertiliser. So, you will agree, they are useful, after all.

Balkan-ji-Bari Activities

An informal meeting of the Balkan-ji-Bari Workers was convened by Brother Shewak Bhojraj at the National Headquarters of the Association at Khar, on August 24, to consider the work of the organisation in light of the advent of the Independence in our country, where it had failed and what should be done to strengthen it. About fifty most of them old and seasoned—Workers attended the Meeting, which was first presided over by Shri Dhirubhai Desai, and after he left by Shri Parmanand Sugnamel.

A heartening message was received from our President, Shri B. G. Kher, from Delhi, in the course of which he said: "But for my absence from Bombay, I should have been delighted to come. I am looking forward to seeing the report of this meeting which, I am sure, will chalk out a comprehensive and definite programme of our Children's Movement all over India in the changed situation of today." Lady Manijep Masani, Mr. Abidali Jaferbhai and Shrimati Taraben Maneklal Premchand also, besides others, sent Good Wishes for the success of the meeting.

Our past activities present programme and future schemes were fully and freely discussed at the meeting, and every Balkan-ji-Bari Worker pledged himself anew to devote more time to the Children's cause and to do all he or she could to strengthen the Movement.

The Independence Day was befittingly celebrated by the Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari, where Shri Mohanlal Saksena and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, both Directors of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, presided and hoisted the National Flag respectively.

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari has decided to celebrate the children's Annual Day—Birthday Anniversaries of the Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant on Sunday, 5th October, by arranging a whole day excursion of the Members either to the Kalyan Creek or to Bassein Fort. A suitable programme is being arranged. It is hoped that all Balkan-ji-Bari Centres throughout India will make proper preparations for the celebration of the Day.

Boys and girls are welcome to join this Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari. Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. Why delay?

All Good Wishes from
your loving
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Shri Ratilal M. Nanavati, Vice-President, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, who went to the U.S.S.R. recenty.

The LAST PAGE

conducted by CHRONICLER

Letter To A Refugee From The Punjab

Dear Friend,

I write to you this letter as a fellow-Panjabi, a fellow-Indian, a fellow-human being

You do not know me but I know you. I have seen you sitting beside me in a bus, sharing the same seat in a suburban train, round the same table in the Coffee House. The look of bewilderment, the reaction to the remorseless rush of the city, proclaimed you were new to Bombay. In the vast, seething impersonal and unfeeling crowd, you look so lonely, so pathetically lost.

And I have recognised you to be a refugee from the TERROR by the tell-tale marks of tortured anxiety on your face, that haunted, hunted look, the deep gray lines of suffering, the dark rings round your eyes which bespeak many a sleepless night and harrowing, nightmarish dreams.

I have looked into your eyes and seen in them the reflection of all the horrors you have seen—the brutality, the inhumanity, the torture and the rape, the scarlet flames of arson and the black smoke rising from numberless funeral pyres.

And looking at you, I have heard the ghastly echoes that still haunt your ears—the blood-curdling yells of fanatics, the roar of the murderous mob, the screams of helpless women and pitiful cries of innocent children trampled like so many blossoms into the dust.

Looking at you, I have seen what you have seen.

Hearing you, I have heard what you have heard.

Feeling for you, I have felt what you have felt—all the humiliation, all the rage and limitless anger, the burning desire for retribution and revenge.

Looking at you, hearing you, feeling for you, I have suffered what you have suffered—all the agonies, all the horrors, all the indignities. I have felt my flesh ripped by a dagger and my body pierced by a stinging bullet, seen my house on fire and my women dishonoured. I have died many a tortured death!

I have seen tears welling into your eyes as you recounted the violent, cruel, horrible death of your dear ones. You may or may not have noticed it. But the other day in Coffee House there was no one within hearing whose eyes were not wet. I am not ordinarily given to public exhibition of sentiment and a decade of acquaintance with every form of tragedy turns a journalist into an unfeeling cynic, yet I must confess that I have been moved to tears every time I have heard or read the ghastly details of what has been happening in the Panjab.

Over and over again I have wondered what I could do to lessen the burden of your suffering, what consolation I could offer. The wounds of the body can be healed by medical attention but what balm can one prescribe for the injuries of the soul? Words are futile and expressions of sympathy have a hollow ring in the face of such a colossal tragedy.

Yet I have thought of writing this letter, not to offer you consolation or condolences, but to identify myself with your suffering. YOU, to whom this letter is addressed, are a legion—'a legion of lost souls' you might be called. And likewise, in all humility I hope, "I" represent all those vast millions who have been moved by the Punjab Horror—and we belong to every province and to every community. Or rather we belong to no province and no community but only to humanity. Perhaps we ARE humanity!

And so it is in the name of humanity that I write to you this letter. Humanity is very much involved in the Punjab massacres, and only the ignorant and the narrow-minded can imagine of isolating this tragedy into merely a provincial, or even a national, question. As John Donne said, "Any man's death diminishes me because I am involved in mankind; and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee".

As a particle of humanity I am involved not only in your suffering and in the death of your dear ones, your neighbours and friends, the tens of thousands who were killed; I am also involved in the shame of the evil-doers, the sadists and fanatics who perpetrated such horrors. I am ashamed of them—

not merely because they were Indians and by their evil deeds they have dragged the name of India into the dirt and filth of eternal disgrace,

but because as a human being I feel disgraced and mortified that fellow-humans can act in such a beastly, inhuman manner. The Punjab atrocities, like the callous apathy displayed during the Bengal Famine, and the horrors of Dachau and other 'death factories' of Hitler, make one wonder if all the acons of evolution have not been in vain, if under the thin veneer of civilisation and culture and religion, man was not still the same blood-thirsty beast.

I am alarmed about this degeneration of humanity not only because of what has happened in the Punjab but also because of what might yet happen elsewhere. Fanaticism, mass hysteria, hatred and violence—these are contagious diseases, and once the vicious circle of hatred-begetting—hatred, violence-answered-by-violence starts and is not checked, it can only end in the destruction of the entire human race. And I am talking not in terms of ethics but of simple arithmetic.

That is the curse of violence. It corrupts him who uses it and often it brutalizes him also against whom it is used. The brutal terroristic activities in Palestine of Jews, persecuted by Hitler until yesterday, provide a grim illustration. In our own country many youths were turned into terrorists by their experiences of brutal oppression carried on by imperialism.

And now I am afraid that the brutalities of Punjab are creating, not only among the victimised of that province, but among people all over Pakistan and India, a dangerously chauvinistic psychology which (unless it is checked or mellowed and tamed by humanitarianism or rationalism will not only spell the doom of the minorities but also the moral degeneration of the majorities

You cannot lay the foundations of a stable State on the massacred bodies of the minorities, nor can you expect a fanatical mob fed on murder and looting and violence and hatred to miraculously turn overnight into peace-loving citizens! Financial bankruptcy and disruption of law and order for many years to come is the price Governments will pay for its failure to protect the life, honour and property of their minorities.

It is not without significance that newspaper reports speak of a million refugees crossing the India-Pakistan border —EACH WAY! A million people, be they Hindus or Muslims, residents of India or of Pakistan, do not leave their hearths and homes and migrate on foot unless life has been made impossible for them.

Retaliation might be a reversal to the barbaric law of "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth", but at least there is some crude element of justice in it. But if what is happening is retaliation, why is most of the killing and loot and the rape left to be done by the anti-social elements, the most ignorant, the least religious and with the least economic stake?

Retaliation? A kills B, or C kills D. Does it bring A back to life? Does it punish B? Does it put an end to the cycle of violence and murder? NO. Because there it starts all over again.

"Never by hatred is hatred appeased", Buddha proclaimed the eternal truth and Gandhiji has proved it first in Noakhali and then in Calcutta.

SIXTY YEARS OF CHANGE IN BRITAIN

By Harold Nicolson

A visitor from overseas coming to Britain after a lapse of several years would find the country poorer and more drab than it was before. But, he would also find a "good and welcome change"—a new sense of more equal opportunity spreading across the land.

Someone said to me the other day: 'I wonder what changes a visitor from overseas would observe in English habits after an absence of several years?' The expression 'several years' is a vague expression. Does it mean ten years, or twenty years, or thirty years, or forty years? I am old enough to remember the days of Queen Victoria.

I can remember how, on Mafeking day itself, the old lady drove over in a large landau with two white horses, and an Indian servant on the box, to visit my school, which was not far distant from Windsor. She drove round the college buildings, had a cup of tea at the head-master's house, and then drove back again along the long avenue which gave upon the Windsor road.

We had been given a whole holiday for the day, and we all carried little Union Jacks upon white sticks; we had spent the morning painting those sticks with white paint in order to make them look smarter; the paint was still sticky when the afternoon came. And when Queen Victoria drove away up the avenue between the lilacs and the rhododendrons, we all ran beside her carriage shouting 'hooray! hooray!' The Queen was tired after her long day, and she hunched back in the carriage with her head bent. All we could see were two cheeks, a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles, and the neat, parted hair under her bonnet. I can recall her funeral only a few months later, and can remember that the balcony upon the house opposite was draped in black and purple and gold.

BEFORE THE INVENTION OF THE MOTOR CAR

It was before the days of the internal combustion engine, long before the days of the aeroplane. When one went to the country, one drove to the station in a four-wheeler; there was no heating in the train, and the porters would push in long, tin foot-warmers filled with hot water on which one placed one's feet. Those were the days before proper plumbing had been introduced into Britain, and when even the great houses were without bathrooms. A tin, sitting bath was brought into one's bedroom, and laid upon a bath mat in front of the fire. Then two huge cans of water would be carried in and covered under a warm rug.

It was an agreeable way of washing in so far as it went; but it entailed upon the servants an immense amount of work. When I gaze today at the tall houses in Belgrave or Berkeley Squares, I wonder how anyone can ever have expected housemaids or footmen to carry cans of hot water up all those stairs.

Then came the reign of King Edward VII, and the solemnity of the last years of Queen Victoria was succeeded by the gaiety and the extravagant luxury of the Edwardians. What strikes me most on looking back upon that epoch is the enormous amount of food that people ate. My father, one year, was invited by King Edward to accompany him on a yachting expedition in the Mediterranean, and I remember him describing to me on his return the amount of meals that were served.

In the morning, there was breakfast, consisting of every type of breakfast food, with cold ham and grouse upon a side table. At eleven, another meal was served on deck, consisting of soup and sandwiches and lobster salad. At one, there followed a rich luncheon of six courses. At five, tea arrived, not merely the sort of hot toast and cake of ordinary tea, but more lobster salad and liver sausages. Then came dinner at eight-thirty, with six more courses. And at eleven, before retiring to a well-earned rest, they served what was called 'a light supper'. My father assured me that it was not light at all.

That is one of the greatest changes that have occurred in England during any lifetime. It is not merely that, owing to food restrictions, we are all obliged to eat much less; it is that we actually do not want, or need, to eat so much.

I remember, also—it must have been in the year 1902-1903—coming up from my school in Kent, and being met at the London station by my elder brother. He said 'I have got a wonderful treat for you'. I asked what it was. He said, 'come outside'—and there in the yard of the station was a motor car which he had hired to take me from the station. It was an open car, and shaped to look as much like a carriage as could be. We drove off in state.

Thereafter, these engines of destruction began to invade the streets, and in five years or so, the happy, jjingling hansom cab, which was the gondola of London, disappeared. It lingered for a year or so at Oxford; it lingered for many years in New York. But the London hansom was by 1910 almost a thing of the past.

Then came the first German war, the four years of strain and anxiety, and the final victory of 1918. I went over to Paris for the Peace Conference and did not return to London till the autumn of 1919. I remember, one evening, going to see my father at his house. He was then an old man, and I found the French Ambassador sitting with him.

'Ah, yes', sighed the French Ambassador, 'Ah, yes my dear friend, it is not for you or for myself that I feel regrets. We have had our life, and we have enjoyed it. It is this young man with whom I commiserate', and as he said this he placed his hand on my shoulder. 'He will never know how pleasant life can be'.

I mumbled some polite rejoinder, but I was thinking something wholly different. I was thinking: 'But my dear old man, I do not like the things that you like; I do not want things to be the same. What you enjoy are stately dinner-parties, grand receptions, duchesses in diamonds receiving you in all their beauty at the top of immense staircases, and, from time to time, huge week-end parties in the stately homes of England.

'But I loathe these things. I loathe having to dress up smartly and wear a top hat and gloves. What I enjoy are small meals in cheap restaurants, with my own particular friends; what I like is being able to wear any old clothes I like and to ride, if I want to, on the top of an omnibus and smoke my pipe. And when the holidays come, I shall not spend them on grouse moors or by salmon rivers; I shall take my little car and motor through Italy or Spain—gay and careless and exposed to all the beauties of life'.

The period between the two wars or at any rate the first ten years of it, was the paradise period for those of small incomes and bohemian tastes. I did exactly what I meant to do: I travelled abroad. I wrote and read many books, I indulged in politics, I lived a full and varied life. And now that I have reached the age of sixty, and the second German war has come to us, I mind myself saying to my sons 'I have had a wonderful time. It is you for whom I feel sorry. You will never know how pleasant life can be'. And when I say that they laugh merrily and aloud.

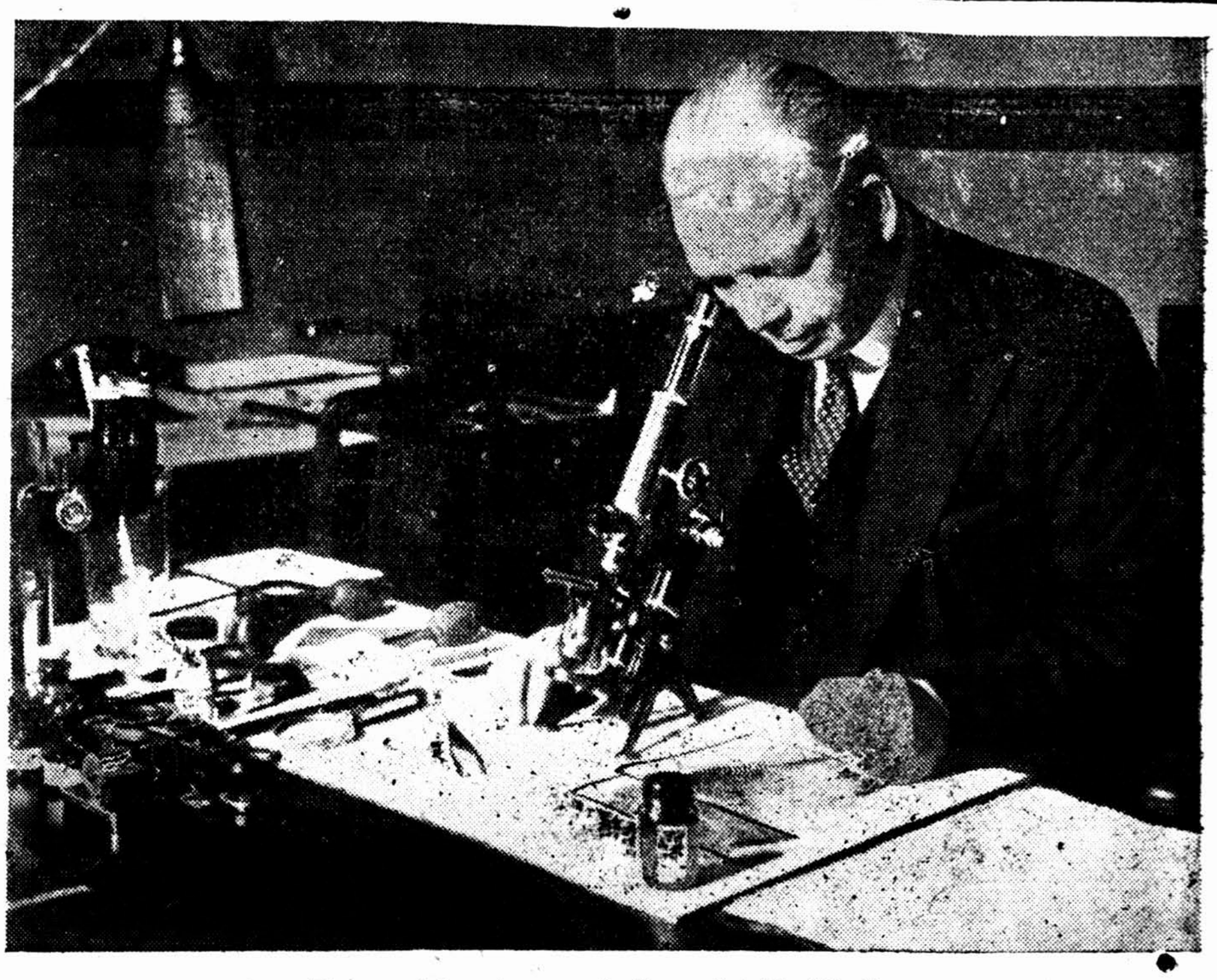
Well, let me revert to my main theme What changes would you, as an overseas visitor, notice if you came back to London, let me say, after an absence of ten years? Your first impression, of course, would be that everything and everybody had suddenly become shabby. It would not be the devastation that you would notice so much, although in every street, almost, you would find a tooth or two missing, and only jagged stumps left behind. But you would be struck with the fact that London was in great need of a wash and brush up; that the window-boxes with their gay flowers had almost disappeared from the window-ledges, that the front doors were blistered and peeling, that the stucco was showing gaps here and there, and that everything, even the pillar boxes, needed a fresh lick

(Continued on Page 7)

The integration of science, medicine and a highly-organised police force is bringing home the lesson that

Crime Does Not Pay

By William Banks



The use of the microscope in fingerprint identification.

In all the countries affected either directly or indirectly by World War II the unsettlement of accepted habits of social conduct and life has given rise to a noticeable increase in crime.

This is not really surprising, for it will be recalled that the years immediately following the end of World War I witnessed a similar phenomenon.

Probably the most disturbing aspect of these post-war "crime waves" is the growth of violent crime. But that, like other forms of lawlessness, is gradually dying down as people come to accept once more the interrupted rhythm of peace-time existence.

In Britain, for instance, the London peak was reached two years ago, when police records show that there were 128,954 crimes committed—20 per cent. more than before the war. Since then the graphs kept in a section of London's world-famous crime-detection centre, Scotland Yard, have been showing a steady downward curve, Nonetheless a residue of hardened criminals remains and against these professional pests every possible device of organisation and science is being brought into action.

Radio Cars

London, the huge capital, with its 8,000,000 inhabitants, is no easy problem from a police point of view. Yet ordinary citizens are not only protected from lawless depredations but the task of controlling the vast volume of London's traffic is performed by the Metropolitan Police—a force of only 20,000 men and women —none of them normally armed with anything more formidable than a wooden truncheon.

In Scotland Yard there is a room called the Information Room, which is really the operational headquarters in the fight against crime. It is in contact by radio with a fleet of police cars cruising in various districts of the capital's huge expanse, as well as with every police station by telephone. One of its telephone receivers, however, is a special instrument. It is the receiver which answers what are known as "999" calls.

Every telephone in the London area bears a notice printed in red saying that to summon the police, an ambulance or the fire brigade, the number "999" should be called. The public have been educated over recent years to call "999" whenever they notice anything suspicious. This puts them into immediate touch with the Information Room of Scotland Yard, whence a radio call or a 'phone message or both is sent to cars and police stations in the neighbourhood of the incident. In 1946 Londoners made 60,000 of these calls enabling the police to make 6,000 arrests.

Solving Baffling Mysteries

In a separate building in Hendon (in North London) is the Metropolitan Police Laboratory, directed by Dr. H. S. Holden. Here the latest discoveries of science are put to use to help the police solve otherwise baffling mysteries.

Haematology—or the study of blood —for instance, is playing an increasingly important role in crime detection. Most people are by now aware that human blood can be classified into four main groups—"A", "B", "AB" and "O." In a white European population the blood of about 43 per cent. is Group "A", seven per cent is Group "B", 47 per cent is Group "O" and three per cent is Group "AB". Haematologists have found, in addition, that each group has a number of sub-divisions with recognisable characteristics. Progress in this investigation has gone on rapidly.

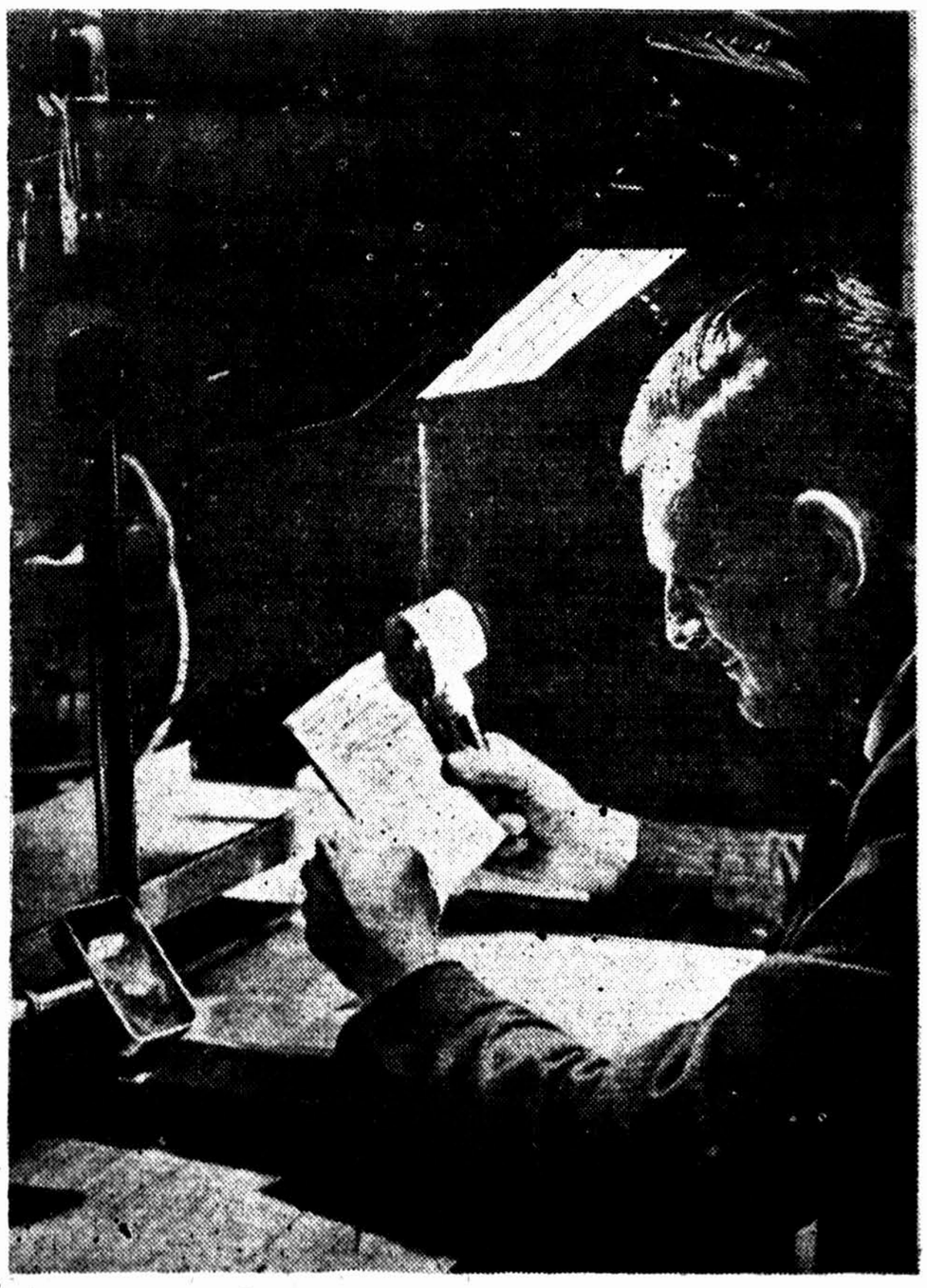
The working alliance between science, medicine and crime detection is constantly giving proofs of its effectiveness. For example, in one case not long ago the analysis of sand on the clothes of a suspect led to an important conviction.

Detective Work

In this connection it is interesting to note a recent further step to make closer co-operation between police, legal authorities and medical profession. This is the organisation of a special post-graduate course in forensic medicine at the University of Glasgow, in Scotland. The aim is to give an increasing number of doctors training on how to assist detectives. They are being shown how to recognise the importance of apparently insignificant clues on the scene of a crime.

The odd smear of mud, a strand of hair or, perhaps, a grain of sand may make all the difference in tracing the person responsible for a crime. Lectures are given by police officials and representatives of the City Analyst's Department from Glasgow Municipality. Practical work includes attendance at post-mortem examinations and at courts of law for instruction in procedure. It is planned to extend this course to other universities and, possibly, make it a permanent feature of schools of medicine.

In this way the integration of science, medicine and the superbly organised police force is reinforcing the lesson that crime does not pay.



A document being examined by ultra violet rays to ascertain if it has been forged.

General Knowledge Quiz

1. How much is a "hand", used in measuring the height of horses?
(a) Four inches; (b) Six inches; (c) One foot.
2. The inhabitants of Nova Scotia are known as "Arcadians."
Who are the "Arcadians?55
(a) Inhabitants of Orchilla Island;
(b(Inhabitants of Ontario.
(c) Inhabitants of Orkney Islands.
3. How many ex-Presidents of the U.S.A. are still living?
(a) None; (b) One; (c) Three.
4. Valetta, the well-known harbour and naval base, is situated in—
(a) Malta; (b) Tasmania; (c) Azores.
5. Who is a "Rhinologist."
(a) Zoo attendant on rhinoceros;
(b) Specialist in diseases of the nose.
(c) Specialist in Chemotherapy.
6. Who is the author of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles"?
(a) Thomas Hardy; (b) George Meredith; (c) Anthony Trollope.
7. With what popular B.B.C. programme do you associate Dr. C. E. M. Joad?
(a) Trans-Atlantic Quiz; (b) The Brains Trust; (c) Happidrome.

ANSWERS

1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4. (a); 5. (b); 6. (a); 7. (b).

Do You Know That—

1. The first record of a total solar eclipse is of one that occurred in 2158 B. C. and was seen in China.
2. A billiard ball when hit very hard by an experienced player travels at the speed of about 22 miles per hour.
3. To date there have been 23 Tarzan films.
4. During its long existence, dating back to 688 A.D., the farthing has in turn been a silver, copper and bronze coin.
5. Rabbits are born blind, deaf and with no power of movement until they are about 10 days old.
6. It was the pace bowling of Alfred Mynn—cricket's first fast bowler who was born in 1807—that led to the introduction of leg guards for batsmen.
7. The Big Ben, complete with its clock and bells, cost £22,000.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

THE HANDY HALO

Photos—Kakde.

LIQUID LIGHT

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.